Previous references. ✓

1903.

(Fin[l] Branch.)
Sels. Revenue.

File No. 33 of 03-04

Serial Nos. 1–17.

Later references

Fd. cover of the same file

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1–17.

Part B. ~~Int.~~

SUBJECT.

Sale of light (Bombay) and heavy (Madras) Salt by weight. Report as to the extent of Local feeling as regards practice

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Table of Contents

No 1 G. P. No R 1676-83 of 14.12.03 to the Dy Com[r]s of Obs Requests the Dy Com[r]s of Obs to submit a Report as to the extent of the Local feeling as regards the introduction of excise duty on Salt and the sale of light and heavy salt by weight

No 2. No 296 of 31.12.03. from the D. C. Tinnevelly Submits his report on the subject

3. No 366 of 4.7.04. from —do— Dr
With Reference to the above states that no legislation is considered necessary to make the Retail Sale of Salt by weight compulsory at the option of the purchaser.

G. R. S. 58.

4 No. 1 15th of Sept. 1881 Re Act Collector

forwards samples of Bombay and Madras salt and requests him to examine them and report the result at an early date

5th

—— do — do do do

6

Submits his report called for in Sl No 1, with a memo by the Vice President, Report Coy Secy.

7.

Reports the result of his examination of the samples of salt sent to him

Submits additional information on the subject in question

8

Submits his report re the result of his examination of the samples of salt sent to him

9

Submits his report called for in Sl 1

10

—— do — do — — do —— do

11

—— do do — — do — — do

12

—— do do do do

13.

do do do do

14

—— do — do — — do — — —

15th

forwards Chintamani Asst Comr's docket re the reduction of the price of salt

16

~~Submits~~ forwards a note by the Director of Statistics re the sale of salt by weight and states that the Darbar agrees with the views of that Office

17.

Submits his report re the result of his examination of the samples of salt sent to him.

Camp Sagar
4th Decr 1903

My dear Dewan

I am desired by
Mr. Bourdillon to send you
an extract of a letter dated
the 28th November 1903 from
Mr. H. Wheeler of the Salt
Committee and the Salt
Large & Small named
Salt and to request you
to kindly furnish a re-
port on the subject.

yrs sincerely
Sd R M King

Sir P. N. Krishna Murthi Kt. B. E.,
Dewan of Mysore - P. T. D.

Dewan's order —

Copy of enclosure to Mr. Arundaram with my note

See that the information is obtained early

PVK

7.XII.03.

Extract of a letter dated the 28th November 1903 from Mr. H Wheeler of the Salt Committee to the Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon C.S.I., Resident at Mysore.

2. The particular point regarding which the Committee wish to ascertain the local feeling and practice is as regards the sale of light, i.e. large grained, and heavy i.e. small grained, salt. Madras for some years passed (past?) have advocated legislation to make the retail sale of salt by weight compulsory at the option of the purchaser. It is alleged that sale by ~~means~~ measure is the common retail practice throughout the presidency and that the price of a measure of salt is ordinarily uniform whatever the variety. On the other hand sale at the producing works is by weight. It therefore pays the dealer to purchase light salt by weight in preference to heavy salt and to retail by measure, since one maund's weight of light salt is equivalent to the larger number of measures. This they argue is a fraud against which the consumer should be protected. In buying a measure of light salt he is in reality buying less for the same

price than in purchasing a measure of heavy salt. They urge further that in so far as the consumer loses, Govern ment also shares in the loss caused by a decreased consumption. The question has been referred to the Committee by the Government of India and they would like to ascert ain whether there is any local feeling in the matter, more especially among the Mysore officials and leading merchants.

Official Memorandum. 8 Dec 1903

From T. Ananda Rau B.A.

To Sir W. Lee

1 In one of the Gazette of India Supplement which we are asking you will find a report of the debate on the Financial Statement (Budget) for India for 1903-4. It was probably in March last, (or thereabouts) Please send this

2 Also the Financial Statement itself

3 There was, soon after, a Notification issued by the Govt of India reducing the duty on salt. This will be in the main parts of the Gazette of India & republished in the Madras (Fort St George) Gazette or Bombay Govt Gazette Please obtain this ~~if~~ from the Secretariat for a brief urgent reference.

P.T.O

HIGGINBOTHAM & CO., MADRAS AND BANGALORE—28-9-1900.

Submitted

(1) The Gazette of India Part II dated 21st March 190

(2) Supplement to the Gazette of India (No 12) dated 21st March 1903.

(3)(a) Fort St George Gazette dated 31st March 1903 – Please see page 403 for the Notice

(b) Fort St George Gazette dated 5th May 1903 – Please see pages 515 & 516

8th December 1903

(1) Taken extracts of Memo 3) 38 (Page 503)

(2) Do Do 57 (Page 33)

(3) Do Do Notice (Marked Questions)

Returned Secret & Supreme Govt

(4) Give me extracts from our Gazette Prices since April 1903 – price yearly – Wholesale Retail – for Bengalore, Mysore, & Chitaldrug – Early

10 Dec 03

Sinclair —

Yesterday I asked you to prepare an extract from the Mexican matter that I could forward to Gazette. Instead of this please make a full copy with

Yours
Wilder

Submitted
Copy of Instrs. extracts from prices current &c

Dec. 11th Dec 03
Wilder

25 Dec 03 (1)

My Dear Sir

I write this in duplicate by Express telegram received last night. -

On receipt of the Secretary's telegram I made a careful study of the subject (weighments & calculations) & prepared & sent into the Secretariat draft of a G.O. (Circular) requesting Divisional Reports & general views & feeling in the matter. As I have not seen "proof" of the order, I am unable to say whether or not it has yet been issued. I have written to the Rev: Branch Divisional, and asking for a copy of the draft which will be further information I shall submit on receipt. -

~~I have written~~

I am making some enquiries myself also - but of the

matter of very urgent and an answer has to be given at once. It may be stated that there can be no objection to the proposal to require merchants to sell salt by weight in the bazaars because it is brought by weight at the place of production - Under such a system, I am told, that merchants will probably have to make allowance for dry age when they do not find necessary under the present system -

For my part I do not think that in any case the 20 per cent retrenchment in duty made by the Govt will increase the consumption of sea salt in Mysore, or will benefit the

The Commissioner does not
[illegible] from the Place of his Duchy
Please submit the above
to the Revenue Board

[illegible]

To
W. Simmons Esq
Secy to the Revenue
Board
Madras

To Revenue (2)

Sir

In continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I enclose a printed abstract shewing the Estimated Income & Charges of the Secretariat Establishment for the year 1863-64.

Its printing has been suspended upon

Upon receipt of your telegram -

I have been in search of a Merchant yesterday & today - And though I have found nothing to militate against what I wrote you yesterday, it is not safe to advance any statement in regard to Astor's assent further than signing the settlement yesterday & some other merchants also -

Trusting that there will exist all the party at Mackinac

Quite well

Yours truly

Wm. Gerry

already occurred in a matter of this grave importance is very re-grettable, and no time ought now to be lost in gaining the feeling of the Bangalore leading merchants and officials, with whom you may with advantage personally discuss the question now raised. An exhaustive note on the subject should be drawn up and presented to the Committee by you on the 2nd inst. It is presumed that the Note will adhere to the view already expressed by you in the demi-official letters, as it is acceptable to the Government.

As the Committee require information touching only one

point viz the adoption of a uniform method of Sale by weight, the enquiry may profitably be confined to it

The Honorable the Resident has been informed that you would place the needful information before the Committee on the 2d January

I am also to request that you will forward a copy of the Note for the Dewans information immediately after it is ready-

Yours Sincerely
M. Srinivasachar

Ananda Rao Esquire, B. A
Director of Statistics in Mysore
Bangalore —

To Lewis's Office 29 Dec 03 (5)

Sir, dear Sir

I have read your letter of yesterday's date (on the Salt question) & shall do the needful as therein suggested.

To make sure in the matter I called on the Hon'ble the President & Lady and showed him the G.O. which had been issued ~~He reads~~ to see whether the Commission of the keeping up [illegible] on the various points indicated in the [illegible] letter of the Dewan.

He was not quite sure as to the lines on which the Commission stopped to make inquiries & he believed that the point about encroachment was the chief thing

He said we might consult the Commrs with such Mr as we could, & if they wanted further Mr this could be sent by Post. I told him We had only read from the Secy to the Commission who had stated that there had been very a great many Contradictory Opinions in the course of the Commrs - The Commrs

2nd stay here on the 2nd + 3rd July

On Enquiry from what the Respdt cd pick that the Comptr of the Commrs on 2nd July was, he Mentioned only Mr Lyttelton under Mr Up - But upon Mr Lyttelton being the Mr mentioned to me - I

Contradictory Draft Minutes

Lords

Mr Commissioner Ly

Tuesday 31st Dec 1907

Dear Sir

As promised in my yesterday's letter I beg to report in some detail as to the dealers with whom I have had interviews and from whom I have obtained quotations for the supply of Bombay Salt. Of this class they are

around Rs 7-8 & 8 per palla of 100 seers. Many poor people do go without the use

I beg to call the attention of the Excise duty by which has not at all affected our price of salt. Even by a pie. Perhaps this is due to the salt-dealers combining together and keeping up

the Tupkar country

boiled some gram
of Madras salli
& the Bombay salli
became more cooli
using it boiled after
& peeling was at the
time of manufacture
the salli

Bombay salli is now
selling at Rs 7-8 & 7-12
per bag of 75 seers
Madras salli is now
selling at Rs 5-12 per
bag of 60 - 62 seers

the cost of both the
salli per seer. The
Bazaar is 0-1-8 i.e
one anna eight pies

Earth salli is
not manufactured
on a large scale in
this Taluq nor much
resorted to for domestic
purposes as the
cost is prohibitive
being ann. 2 [illegible] per
seer just now: but
during the season
i.e February, March &

V the Price.

I think Honest
for will not Hurt
In present times
and suppose the de
creasing of pro-
ving some means
to improve our estate
shall we then we
may use or free
for domestic purposes
and turn gradually
sense to any thing
or Borrow back or
any foreign Coll-

Although during the
coronavirus days
a lot of restrictions
were imposed upon
the manufacture
your earth still still
believe the salt pan
keepers were more
enough provided
some means are dis-
covered to improve
the earth still. May
I respectfully request
that the agricultural
chemist be asked
to take steps in this
direction

With best regards
I beg to remain
Dear Sir
Yours sincerely
[illegible]
Secretary

Invoice 5

Dec 31 1903

Mysore

Mrs Purcell Rivett

Account last rendered

Used three cwt

Containing specimens of

Bombay salt Madras salt

& Carlsbad locally manufactured

Also samples

Mysore salt manufactured

per each

Wholesale price

Madras per 1 bag

Two Mysore ditto

Bombay salt 1 bag Carlsbad Rs 6-10

10 Mysore ditto Rs 4-10

Earth salt 7 lb a Palm 7
60 measures each.

Read
Sulphate Magnesia
60 measures each
a ounce

Earth Epsom salt 13 lb each
(measures) a ounce

I shall send in
representation soon as
each gun by 9 am
Tomorrow morning
Provided the men
you sent will
Interpret sufficiently
Mussalmen

I remain Sir

Since leaving the Shanty I have made enquiries both in the Shanty and in the available ferry ports. They say they get their supplies both white and black salt from Uran Pen & Panvel and as they do not know the difference between the Madras and Bombay salt they are not able to distinguish which is of these belong to Bombay and which to Madras.

However I have sent a quarter seer of each of these sorts in a tin case.

Both white and black salt are being sold at 8 seers per Rupee.

There has been no reduction made in the price consequent on the reduction of the Excise duty

Saklaspur
31st Dec 03

J. Grandadow Esqr
Director of Statistics
Bangalore

Sir

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your D.O of the 29th Inst and to state that owing to Plague which has just broken out in the Saklaspur town, almost all the shops have been closed and the owners have gone out to the Mofussil

The

As regards Mysore cart tax I am sorry to say that it is not available here now.

I beg to remain
Sir
Your Most Obedient Servant
(Sd) A. Ramiah

11

(7)

Dewan's Office
Tanjore

My dear Sir

In cont[n] of my letter to you of 29th ultimo, I herewith enclose a memo[m] on the Salt Assessment question for submission to the Dewan. I am obliged for the Resident with a covering letter saying that I do so at same time under the Dewan's instructions —

Trusting that these lines will find all the Mysore party quite well at Madras

I remain
Dear Sir
Yours truly

M Srinivasa Murthy Esq
Private Secy to Dewan

12

Memorandum.

Subject Method of retailing Sea Salt at local sales.

Mem Note
4 – Type written & Spec Made
Ident to Dewan
" " Resident
" " again to Do

The necessary enquiries have been addressed to Deputy Commissioners in the shape of a G O (No. 1610) Copy of which is hereto annexed It was despatched on the 26th ~~December~~ and it is too soon to expect any replies

rebellion much less
well considered and
adequately investigated
answers

2 The Americans of
Bangalore and I have
been interrogating
individual merchants
engaged in the salt
trade And we had
a meeting of a large
number of them
~~yesterday~~ in the afternoon
of the 30th Dec at the Deputy Commissioners
Office At this
meeting there were
present

14

present 21 wholesale
and 7 retail traders,
besides several persons otherwise
connected with the trade.
and the Amildar
Mr M.S. Krishnaswamy Rao,
the City Magistrate
(Mr. S. Vydyanatha Iyer)
the Deputy Commr
(Mr H.H. Sparkes) and
myself the meeting
lasted fully two hours.

3 The merchants
were of opinion that it
would make no difference
to them whether the
present

present practice of
retailing salt by
measure continues or
to changed to one by
weight. But in the
interests of the
Consumer the present
practice is decidedly
preferable to such
so. That if they had a
vote in the matter they
would vote against ~~this~~
change The wholesale
dealers were unanimous
in this opinion
Of the retail dealers
6 against 1 were
of

of this opinion also; the
sole exception preferred to vote for Sale
by weight because
the quantity by measure
of salt delivered in
bags varied so much from the
declared weight that
retail ~~traders~~ dealers were put
to much inconvenience
& loss

4 The Bengalee market
is chiefly supplied with
both Madras and
Bombay Salt. Ordinarily
the supplies of
Bombay

Bombay salt is
greater because it is
in greater request. At
present however it has
stated that the supply
of Madras salt ~~is~~ to
greater owing to abnormal
increase in the price of Bombay salt
due to unseasonable rain
& consequent damage to stocks and
pans at the Bombay
factories. Some people
like Madras salt &
buy it in preference
to Bombay salt With
some others the timing
& preference are to the
Others

other way With many others still there is no preference, & there buy the one or the other indifferently

Whichever may be ~~the~~ ~~Price~~ exposed for sale in the shop ~~with~~ which they have custom.

5 Bombay salt (Commonly Called ~~salt~~ black salt and Madras salt (Commonly Called White salt Some of those who prefer the black salt prefer it alleging that there is greater Saline matter in it and that the White salt Contains more of sand and other impurities which Cause

cause etch. Those who
prefer the white salt
prefer it because it
looks cleaner. Some
of these allege that a
little too much of the
black salt put in
by mistake gives the
food a bitter taste
not much liked in a
similar excessive use
of the white salt. And
so on

6 To the wholesale
merchant, the Bombay
salt is stated to be
more acceptable
than

Because they find any difference in saline properties they confer the white salt is richer in this respect than the other

than madras salt
because it keeps better
& is less affected by
change in the weather
And it is stated that
even before the advent
of the S M Railway,
Bombay salt was
generally preferred
before Madras salt

So the retail merchants
measuring out salt is
more convenient than
weighing it out. This
is to the purchasers also.

8 In Bangalore where both Madras and Bombay salt are retailed in the Market the Bombay salt (the black salt) is generally one seer measure for a Rupee dearer than the Madras salt (or white) And yet it is preferred by the masses -

8.9 The preference

for

for Bombay salt is so strong that a one chattak from measurement to weighment in its retail is not likely to make Madras salt more popular and the change in itself will be unpopular. Salt in popular estimation is such a valuable thing that it should be weighed out & being weighed by the Sunkam for its Excise duty the only reason why it is weighed anywhere at all. [redacted]

10. Query.

Without a material change in price

10. Query Whether the Bombay Salt Makers to agree to the proposal?

11. Weighment or measurement at the option of the purchaser would mean that the Vendor should provide himself with scales and weights and also measures. This may not be inconvenient to dealers in miscellaneous articles who ~~as they generally~~ are generally provided with both But it must be inconvenient to small traders who like

out a living by retail
trade. It would also
mean two Schedules
of prices for the same
Commodity Again,
under a Compulsory
regulation of the
kind which is one-
sided in Character,

the trader is exposed to false charges

> ~~doctrine much controversy~~
~~arose between Vendor~~
~~& purchaser~~ rests in
which manner
trade to some extent.
Practically, the Option
of the purchaser would
come to mean the
convenience of the
Vendor who has it
in

in her power to say "buy
as I offer, or so ~~Heretofore~~ "without it"
And lastly, the areas
in which Bombay and
Madras Salt compete
are small compared
with those in which
the one or the other
holds the field exclusively.
For the sake of the former,
long established usage
will have to be altered
in the latter

12 This is only a
provisional note
drawn up for the
Emergency and
under considerable
pressure

pressure to time. It
is based entirely
upon Banpore
inquiries

Bangalore
~~XXXXXXXX~~
June 04

M E M O R A N D U M

Subject: Method of retailing sea salt at local sales

The necessary inquiries have been addressed to Deputy Commissioners in the shape of a G.O.(No.1676) copy of which is hereto annexed. It was despatched on the 26th December; and it is too soon to expect any replies, much less well considered and adequately investigated answers

2 The Amildar of Bangalore and I have been interrogating individual merchants engaged in the salt trade. And we had a meeting of a large number of them in the afternoon of the 30th December at the Deputy Commissioner's Office. At this meeting there were present. 21 wholesale and 7 retail traders. besides several persons otherwise connected with the trade. and the Amildar (Mr M.G.Krishnasami Row). the City Magistrate (Mr S.Vydyanatha Iyer), the Deputy Commissioner (Mr H.H.Sparkes) and myself. The meeting lasted fully two hours.

3. The merchants were of opinion that it would make no difference to them whether the present practice of retailing salt by measure continues or is changed to one by weight. But in the interests of the consumer, the present practice is decidedly preferable, so much so, that if they had a vote in the matter they would vote against a change. The wholesale dealers were unanimous in this opinion. Of the retail dealers 6 against 1 were of this opinion also; the single exception preferred to vote for sale by weight because the quantity by measure of salt delivered in bags varied so often and so much from the declared weight that retail dealers were put to much inconvenience and loss.

4. The Bangalore market is freely supplied with both Madras and Bombay salt. Ordinarily the supply of Bombay salt is greater because it is in greater request. At present however it was stated that the supply of Madras salt is greater owing to abnormal increase in the price of Bombay salt due to unseasonable rain and consequent damage to stock and pans at the Bombay factories. Some people like Madras salt and buy it in preference to Bombay salt. With some others the liking and preference are the other way. With many others still there is no preference, and these buy the one or the other indifferently, whichever may be exposed for sale in the shop with which they have custom.

5. Bombay salt is commonly called black salt, and Madras salt is commonly called white salt. Some of those who prefer the black salt prefer it alleging that there is greater saline matter in it and that the white salt contains more of sand and other impurities which cause itch. Those who prefer the white salt prefer it because, it looks cleaner.and because if they find any difference in saline properties they consider the white salt the richer in this respect than the other. Some of these allege that a little too much of the black salt put in by mistake gives the food a bitter taste not met with in a similar excessive use of the white salt - and so on.

6. To the whole-sale merchant, Bombay salt is stated to be more acceptable than Madras salt because it keeps better and is less affected by change in the weather. And it is stated that even before the advent of the S.M.Railway, Bombay salt was generally preferred before Madras salt.

7. To the retail merchant, measuring out salt is more convenient than weighing it out. It is so to the purchaser also.

8. In Bangalore where both Madras and Bombay salt are retailed in the Market, the Bombay or black salt is generally dearer than the Madras or white salt by one seer measure per rupee. And yet it is preferred by the masses

9. The preference for Bombay salt is so strong that a mere change from measurement to weighment in its retail without a material change in price is not likely to make Madras salt more popular. And the change in itself will be unpopular. Salt in popular estimation is not such a valuable thing that it should be weighed out. It being weighed by the Sirkar for its excise duty is the only reason why it is weighed anywhere at all

10 Query. What have the Bombay salt makers to say to the proposal ?

11. Weighment or measurement at the option of the purchaser would mean that the vendor should provide himself with scales and weights, and also measures. This may not be inconvenient to dealers in miscellaneous articles who are generally provided with both. But it must be inconvenient to small traders who eke out a living by retail trade. It would also mean two schedules of prices for the same commodity. Again, under a compulsory regulation of this kind which is onesided in character, the trader is exposed to false charges, risks of which must hamper trade to some extent. Practically the option of the purchaser would come to mean the convenience of the vendor who has it in his power to say "Buy as I offer, or go without it." And lastly, the areas in which Bombay and Madras salt compete are small compared with those in which the one or the other holds the field exclusively. For the sake of the former, long established usage will have to be altered in the latter.

12. This is only a provisional note drawn up for the emergency and under considerable pressure for time. It is based entirely upon Bangalore inquiries.

Bangalore.
1st January 1904

Compd
Esq

V.S.

30

To Mr Anderson's

Bangalore
1st Jan 1904

(8)

Dear Sir

Under the Dewan's instruction I submit herewith a true copy of a memorandum on the Salt Department question which I have this day sent to the Dewan at Madras -

I take this opportunity to submit my respectful congratulations to you on the Knighthood announced ~~on the~~ which has just been conferred on you

If it is an honour to myself it is well as to you

Remain Dear Sir
Yours truly

The Hon'ble
Sir James Mackenzie
Resident in Mysore

– Rs 8/12·0. This measures 72 lbs per bag.

This salt is sold from 11 & 11½ Rs per Rs and 0-1-8 per lb.

This time last year no Madras salt was available for sale in this town.

Bombay salt. Which is largely imported into the plains sells at 11 Rs per Rs and 0-1-6 per lb.

Bombay salt is received in two sizes of bags the bigger 1¾ mds and averages 70 lbs per bag and the other 2¼ mds

Retail shopkeepers who buy of the local "mandi" merchants sell the former at 5 Rs per Rs per lb.

This time last year the cost price of Bombay salt was Rs 2-12 per md. The salt now sold at 12 Rs per Rs or 0-1-4 per lb

Yesterday when the salt Commr of Bombay was here, he went to samples of Madras & Bombay salt and had the weights out. One measure of Bombay salt weighed only 8¼ lbs while a similar measure of Madras salt weighed 9¼ lbs

There was a salt-boat being sold at Bassein and I learn that this is occasionally imported

Shimoga
2. 1. 04 (8)

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your
D.O. of 1st inst.

The figures as noted on
the margin of the D.C. Office
as 1464 are:-
31-12-03

Retail price	
0-1-8	Bombay
0-1-8	Madras
0-2-0	Earth salt.

On receipt of your D.O., I shall
once inspect the salt warehouse
of the place and can obtain further
the following information.

Bombay salt is not usually
imported; but when it is, the cost
price per bag weighing 1 3/4 mds

with the place. Mr Lasch
did towards Sagar taluk
and Mr Mahadevaiah
Shikari is employed via
Honnavar, as also towards
Chandragutti Honnali
other places in the eastern
portion of the D.C. Where it comes
via Davangere -

I hope these details are
sufficient. →

With regards
I am yours sincerely
H. Krishnamurthy

T. Ananda Rao Esq B.A
D.C. of Shimoga

32

(9)

Bangalore
25/11/01

My dear

In continuation of my D.O. of yesterday's date I write a line to say that I called on the Members of the Indian Salt Commission this afternoon at the desire of the Hon'ble the President and had a talk upon the subject of the Memorial I had sent to the President yesterday. What he has learned since the Commissioners The Commissioners propose visiting the Kerars on the 6th Monday morning.

Yours sincerely

[illegible]

To
The Hon'ble A. Mudaliar
Member of the Executive Council

Tripoli 30th June 1940

Dear [illegible]

I beg to report
upon that in-
cursion I learn that
for till seldom
finds us very to be
born & never
appear that gave
a couple of days
for here but as the
grains were very
small people did
not like it for days

To Dewan's Peshy

Bangalore 4 Jan 1904

(11)

My Dear Sir

In continuation of my D.O. of even date 2nd instant I write this to state for the Dewan's information that the Members & Members & Secy of the Salt Committee visited the City this morning. The Dy Cr, the Amildar, the Municipal Vice Pres, the Chief Asst & many Municipal Councillors were in attendance with a good deal of trouble

& Mysore were in a Panic there was a wholesale & retail rush in the old Chamarajpet. The New Thamarpet & in Akkipet. Ships in the Kolar, Bombay sails Madras railways & Mysore Kindis took measurement of different kinds of salt & came measure

They visited Devanal Vikram and

They undertaken various points
bearing upon the popularity of the
one Rent Act & another - The
Inspection lasted from 8 to 10
Am and they left well satisfied
with their investigations - The result
was a confirmation of ~~all that~~
what was stated in my memorandum
already furnished to them & to you -
Of course we can't expect them
to have formed any opinion yet
upon this subject - We must
wait for their Report to the Supreme
Court - But it was ~~clear~~ evident
that they were surprised & found
both Mayor & Bombay Patt
so freely exposed for sale into by
Sale

side so that the lawyer may make his choice and that their reasons in preference was that one kind of salt was here spread for sale to them (& up to the moment of writing there have been no others) It has a bearing why the Real Masses prefer the Bombay salt through upturns in color - A little experiment I made at home has just shown me that Bombay salt ~~yields 50 %~~ means by measure yields much more dissolved "table salt" than the white kind

Meadows
Dr

And More attached Madras
Debt —

The party leave Bangalore
this night & the Secy has
asked that the reply of the
Mysore Govt may be sent
down —

Please acquaint the
Dewan with the above and
oblige yours &

[illegible]
4/11/04

M Srinivasa Murthy
Private Secy to Dewan

DO The writer
Dear Deputation
by name separately

Urgent 5/1/03 (11)
Write to the Resident
Bangalore
5 Jan 04

Dear Sir

Please see the order contained in Govt Pro No R1676-83 4 Dec (letter) about salt. It was despatched on the 26th idem, & should have reached you before the month ended. The Dewan desires to have a reply early — not that on that account the withholding should be hurried & cramped, and your opinions hasty, but that the subject should receive your full & immediate attention. The Dy C.T. Officer is dealing with the subject in the first instance & has already written to you in the matter — Yrs very truly

A P D Lee
5/1/04

Entd 5/1/04

(12)

Timbuctoo
5 December

My dear Sir

With reference to
your note of the 1st Instt
I beg to state that from
the Contract you
refer to I made a
clear note to Legislative
Council that
Mr Tubbs will take care
of their interests I have
handed Tubbs
mental reservation
I beg to enclose you

GM

Take a note of this
reference

Sahib
Well
Bangalore

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., LTD. 13

Bangalore 5 Jan '02

Sir

As promised I beg to send herewith a list of Land Rates you required

I have not been able to trace covering, as it is not a Railway station I shall make further enquiries

una vuelta a Tye una

for tomorrow —

Yours faithfully

B Venkobarao

pros subject

Sir

T Ananda Rao Esqre

Director of Statistics

in Mysore

13/a 38

Rail rates for salt from and to the
enumerated Stations by Rail

To Stations	From Bombay	From Dadar	From Kurla	From Thana	From Kalyan
		X		X	
Davangere	0 9 4	0 8 3	0 8 1	0 7 11	0 7 9
Arsikere	0 10 2	0 8 11	0 8 9	0 9 1	0 8 6
Tiptur	0 10 2	0 9 1	0 8 11	0 8 9	0 8 9
Bangalore	0 10 0	0 9 3	0 9 1	0 8 11	0 8 9
Mysore	0 11 9	0 10 6	0 10 10	0 10 5	0 10 2
Goldrock	~~0 11 9~~	~~0 10 6~~	~~0 10 5~~	~~0 10 3~~	~~0 10 1~~
				X	

Salt is also obtained from Bhayander on the B B and C I Railway about 20 miles from Dadar and the through rates from that Station are 4 pies per maund more than from Dadar Station. The chief salt working Stations are Dadar and Thana and Bhayander. No salt is worked from Bombay nor is salt booked in any large quantities from Kurla and Kalyan.

39

Y.R.

In what dates were the different sections of the S.M.R. opened — Bangalore to Mysore, & Bangalore to Harihar? Find out from the M.G. guide &c

Yours &c

Subj

The info. is not in the S.M. Railway guide
It is given in the Mysore Atlas (3rd Issue). Col 89
Bangalore to Nanjangud Section.

Bangalore to Channapatna — Date not given.
Channapatna to Mandya — 20th March 1881
Mandya to Mysore. — 25th Feb 1882.
Mysore to Nanjangud — 1st Dec 1891.

Bangalore to Harihar Section

Bangalore to Tiptur — Early on 11th Aug 84 & partly 26th Dec 84
Tiptur to Birur — 12th Aug 89.
Birur to Harihar — 21st Feb 89. —

C. J. O. C

40

(14)

T. 30 C.

Madras P,000—9-1903.

In your reply
Rro 8408

MEMORAN

give reference to

From Station master

Station Bangalore city

Date 5/11/1904

and letter of

03

& Statistics

Mysore

Bangalore

Dear Sir

In reply I beg to inform you that Compilation of the Goods Tariffs are at the head office only to the Traffic Manager Madras Ry Madras and the Traffic Manager Bhanwar for same. The price of the Madras Ry I, II & III is Rs 1/4/0 exclusive of postage and that of the S.I. 0/8/0 -

The price of a maund (82 lbs) Salt from Bombay to Bangalore is Rs 0/9/4 and from Bombay to Bangalore is Rs 1-82 lbs - some 8 ton wagons carry 207 maunds & some the charges could be calculated for a wagon according to the

The charge for a wagon of salt weighing from Madras to Bowringpet is Rs 87/12/0 & for a wagon from Madras

& to

We 4-4-4
herewith

(16)
enc

41

(15)

Confd

To

(1) Dr Adolph Leaman
Agric[l] Chemist

(2) Dr M. Simmonds
Chem[l] Ex[r] & Bacteriologist

Sir

I am directed to forward herewith two packets containing respectively as samples, one seer measure of black ~~earth~~ or Bombay sea salt and one seer measure of ~~Bombay~~ white or Madras sea salt & to request that you will be good enough to analyse sufficient equal quantities of each and ~~submit~~ furnish a short of the result at an early date —

Yours
29/7/04

Leay

42

Divisional Engineer, Bhugalpur
Jamalpur

(14)

Dear Sir,

Allow me to correct a mistake in my D.O. letter of yesterday's date - I think it was written - there "were" = they were surprised & found both Madras & Bombay salt so freely exposed for sale" = This should have been = they were surprised & found both Madras & Bombay salt so "freely" exposed for sale"

Yours sincerely
[illegible]

To
Srinivas Murthy
Executive Engineer
Madras

43

(13)

To Graham Anderson Esq
Bangalore
5 Jan 1804

My dear Sir

I enclose Copy of a Contract (No 1676-83 Dy 14 Dec 03 which has been agreed to Deputies on Salt weighments at Retail Sales, and write this Day that the Dewan will be glad to receive your own, News (On the subject & the news if any Planters in your neighbourhood whom you can conveniently consult - The Dear that both White (or Maras) Salt and dark (or Bombay) Salt is offered for sale in the Bazars (Have you other any ~~proposals~~ ideas or proper causes ~~to this matter~~ influencing Their Choice, at 20. What may they be - Mother That - these hints will

(A letter of the Draft of the Kind of the Manner of retailing Salt)

44

(12)

D/o Bangalore Cantonment Bangalore
5 Jan 94

My dear

I should like to know something about salt supplies to Bangalore Market before the S. Mahratta Railway was opened. Where were they coming from & on what proportions and what were the public preferences. Please enquire of some old merchants & let me know early. Jonathan Lane told that Peta Thimmaiah Chetty Venkoba Row Sindhia & Venkatapa are some of these old merchants. But you can find out who are likely to be useful & reliable info.

Yours sincerely

Sd/

Wd/6

W. Kirkpatrick Esq
Cantonment Bangalore

45

Bangalore
6 Jan 1904

(17)

Dear

Thanks for the information conveyed in yr letter of yesterday, re S M Rail rates for salt consignments from 5 stations in Bombay Presy & 5 stations in Mysore State.

I shall feel obliged for similar information as regards Goribidnur (and Bowringpet) stations also.

Yrs truly

To
The Khan Bahadur
Asst Inspector
S M Ry
Bangalore City

Laboratory 6/1/04

H. C. Sanjeevaraya & Co
Ley Gen & Com Dgts

Dear Sir

Would you kindly let me
know the object of the analysis
of the samples of salt sent
with your letter No 1854
so simply test the purity of
the salt requires a different
method of analysis than
that that required for
the determination of
say, moisture & substance

I have the honour to
Sir
Your obedient servt
A Seshamma
Asst Chemist

Please show this to
Mr. T. Ananda Rau
& send a reply very
early
Hm
6/1/4

Mr Ananda Rau
Asst Mun Statistics
Mysore
6/6/4

47

(18)

To
The Assistant Inspector
Madras Railway
Cantonment

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will be kind enough to let me know the rates for salt consignments from the Salt Colaries at Madras to the following stations in Mysore state.

1 Bowringpete
2 Bangalore
3 Kanakgiri
4 Tippur
5 Arsikere
6 Mysore
7 Goribidnoor

If there be a printed guide book in which this information is available I shall be glad to have a copy of it & pay its price

Thanking you

Madras
8th Jan 1904

48

6/1/04 (16)

To
The Manufacturers of the
Improved Standard Scale Co.

Gentlemen

I have the request that you will be good enough to send me ~~one~~ a set of scales & weights such as are used in Govt Examiners for weighing Rupees. If there be different sizes, one ~~suitable~~ suitable for weighing 100 Rupees at a time will probably suffice. If the set suits I will keep it - If not I shall return it.

Yours &c

Separate Opinion Needed

Dr 5/6/04

49

Dr Lehmann (19)

7 Jan 47

Dear

It is difficult to answer categorically the inquiry you make in your D of yesterday regarding the analyses of the sea salt samples, as the purpose behind the results of your analyses will be put will much depend upon the results themselves. I may however generally state that the decide is based on which of the two samples is, if at all, better suited for the manufacture of Carbolic Acid. What it is that makes the one or the other preferable to individuals in what respects & what factors these differ from each other which samples may possibly be sent you hereafter, and lastly to send data for comparison on the one hand, with similar salt which may be coming into the market

Make in type of

Martha

(1)

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

PŪRNAPRĀSĀDA,

BANGALORE.

1903

My dear Anandarao

Please read the
enclosure & let
be obeyed by you
kindly investigate
the matter & send
a report as early as
convenient - you
may consult the Dy
Comr also & inform
is wanted as soon as
You can spare.

Yours very sincerely

SACT

Submitted with the
file called for
at
7.12.03
3.40 pm

to the Director of
Agricultural
Min Statistics

Wide Report/Letter Pin herewith
Instruction dated 12 Dec 03

(15)

Southern Mahratta Railway Co.

Bangalore 7th Sept 04

Dear Sir,

As desired in Your favour of the 6th inst I beg to give below the special Sale rates per maund from the Jute Mandies Stations to Gokurnut:

Bombay 0 10.9
Dadar 0 10.7
Kurla 0 10.5
Thana 0 10.3
Kalyan 0 10.1

No Tickets issued from any of these Stations through to Bowringpeth as these special rules are inapplicable to Stations beyond the Southern Mahratta Railway I do not know whether Bombay Tickets is used in and about Bowringpeth but if it is the Tickets must be obtained

either via the Madras
railway, or from Banga-
lore by roads.

I have obtained a
copy of the latest G.M.R.
Roads Text Book you
required and beg to
send the same here-
with.

Yours faithfully
B. Nanjundarao

I Avenue Road Extn
Director of Statistics
Mysore
Bangalore

(21) Bangalore 7 January

My dear Summers.

I enclose copy of Govt Dis
No of 14 Dec (ultimo) which will
explain itself If the Dy C has en-
-closed you please send me an exact
copy of what you write so that I may
have a little time to think over it before
the Dy C sends the Consolidated report for
the Dist - If he has not yet consulted
you I would by these lines request you -
to take an interest in the matter and
let me have a memm on the
subject which I will or will not use
officially as you may desire

Here in Bangalore, the Bombay
or black & Red light soil is a dark
clearer (by one dee measure per R)
than the Madras or grey & heavy
salt, & yet the Mercara pepper is

very

buy the former How is it at
Mysore? From a sample of salt
which I have rec'd from Mysore &
I find the Bombay (Black) salt sold
there is less pained & lighter
(Measure for measure) than the
Kind sold here; & that this is the
Case with the Sample of Madras salt
also - But whether these samples
are fair specimens of the Mysore
& Madras
Salts or are selected ones, I do not
know - Please take a Peck Ra
Seer Measure of each of the Kinds
of Salt for sale in the Bazars, and
weigh it agt Ras & Seer Measure
the Ra weight in each case -
Please send me the samples also
enclosed in tin boxes to prevent
their getting crushed in transit -

Our

52

2

Are you sending me a memo of cost mirumed, with remit to Bym — Must Remit do separate prepar & why? On these & other points mentioned in the enclosed GO shall be glad to have you write early tomorrow

Yours
Jaipur

What do the Palace purchase & why?
What is the Mothikhana standard of the quantity each kind required for cooking for say a hundred persons?

Yours
Jaipur

K Srinivasachariar Esq
Resident Pratapgarh

(20)

Mysore
Bangalore

Dear Sir

Your acty Resh^r sent me samples of ~~Good~~ salts sold in Bijapur cheeraas with your offic D.O. not numbered & 3rd inst. The sea salt samples are last named & stated to weigh, the Black (or Bombay) salt 9 to Mas per deer measure, and the White (or Madras) salt 9 to 10 las per deer measure - Are these average samples, or specially selected samples? & other kinds (ie small parcels or lighter weights) are also freely sold in the bazar (covered) like to have samples of them also, with ~~short~~ notes as regards their price (Wholesale & Retail) and their weight in Mas per pukka deer

(Some more wanted)

Dear Meanie—

Where was Anyone (Cathy v Gibb) telling its salt on Ashe from before the Study ~~Comm~~ Connecticut Colonia was established in 1818 or 1820 and was Bombay salt or Madras salt or both in demand at that time? Surely cause some inquiries ~~to be~~ made especially old Merchants (Capt Hunter) & let me know early—

Of course I am ~~writing~~ to give you all this trouble under Gov't instructions—

Yrs—

Ashe

B. H. Hallowell

Dep. Insp.

Central Jail
Bangalore (16)

8. 1- 04

To

The Commandant Asst. Engr.
Convict Superintendent
Bangalore

Sir

I beg to inform you in reply to your letter of date that the price of Lecr is 1 anna Empire Standard each 5-1 213/512 Coin Lucks.

A sample measure is available for sale viz 1 Full Lecr Rs 1-7- 1/2 Lecr " -12- " 1/4 Lecr " -8

and

and 18 Lecture on Optics
a full and R. Society

I am
Sir
Your obed.t
Humble
Ch Parker

To Hyderabad Residency
Bangalore
Mysore

Salt merchandise question

I write this in continuation of my letter to you of the 5th instant.

2. We have not reached the stage at which it is possible to submit a full & final memorandum for the Dewan's consideration & decision as to the nature of the answer to be sent to the Residents letter on the subject. Meanwhile the following scraps of information may be useful to the Dewan.

3. The Private Secretary to His Highness called on me and pointed out to me how the Nizam's Government was interested in the Salt Monopoly more than in the Madras Presidency & therefore how necessary it was that any proposals calculated to affect the balance on the

on the former line and prejudice its decision should be formed only after the most careful consideration of actual public needs - We should have been at great pains to acquire them

4 If they are satisfied with any experiments that may usefully be made, and therein desirable to have a sufficient quantity of the different kinds of salt exposed for sale here, Drs Lehmann & Srinivasa Rau have been generally requested to make an analysis a sufficient quantity of each of two samples sent to them & report the result.

5 The Commissioners were sceptical about the assertion which had been made by Bombay salt having been a favorite brine even before the advent of the S.N. Rail[way] - I have been making some

takes so as to [illegible] traffic between the two lines

some inquiries on this point also
the Goods Inspector who I met
aforesaid claims to have had
experience in shipping concerns
at Bombay some years ago, and
avers that Bombay salt used
to find its way to Rangoon via
Negapore & Calcutta in former days,
and to the Madras from Rangoon
in carts among other Coast
Coffee & the Coast. Some old
Merchants here (I met) remember
seeing that Bombay salt did
come, one yet able to say that
very light salt used to come
in former days by the Madras
Mail 7, so light that it
measured 20 seers to a bag of
2 Mds — which is the same
as the Bombay salt of the
present

present day - Madras salt of present day measures 62 to 65 lbs per cubic measure -

It appears that there are light & heavy Kapas in Bombay salt beef, and Kapas in Madras salt beef - Of Bombay salt it appears that there are seven grades, the highest or No 1 being the favorite at Mysore, the next three or three (Nos 2, 3, & 4) being the favorites at other stations in the State, & the last three (Nos 5, 6, & 7) being favorites in various parts of Mysore. Specimens of different grades from the District at Mysore marked out & Tolas as the weight per cubic measure and there against the 83 Nos that we have found here - Similarly as regards

as regards Madras salt which
at Wynne Coy is reported to weigh
90 Tolas against the 98 that
we found here - And so on
I have also a number of
samples from various places
awaiting exam^n - including
a special & most recent kind
manufactured by Bastyan &
Madras for wine & generally
old Gowda is sole agent in
the City here & whilst he is very
anxious to push into Mr Mudaliar.
I have rec^d samples of both Madras
& Bombay salt selling at Sahlespur
at equal rates with the Special
last named -

I shall visit the question
raised seems the simplest admitting
I can say nearly answer

Yours

some
But misrepresentation upon — and
such misrepresentation — necessary
of the Supreme Govt would easily
have despised upon themselves —
It reveals most miserably feature
of a Contemptuous Character
requiring attentive consideration —

8 of Dyers, Mrs M & Narayen
Ramaswamy has since replied
to the GO — He has been able to write
almost by 8 hrs of work stating
that as Madras salt is richer
because heavier measure for
measure than Bombay salt
the hand of the merchants who
impose upon the ignorant
masses with Bombay salt is
one & the discovered and
Madras salt with Blackish itself
keeps long, so that no objection
of the

of the Kind discovered is shall
be necessary

9 Ledrus ~~Lacus~~ ~~Ld~~ That Goa salt
~~or salt pits Goa~~ is occasionally
imported at Davangere, I am
trying to get you a sample of it.

16 I received here told that
the salt of the Arabian sea is
in some respects superior to that
of the Bay of Bengal. I have
yet to find out some proofs of this.

Yours Sincerely

Sd/ D Jaffrey

H Winnard Esq
Resident at Devanagere
Madras

56

(24)

Bangalore
17 January

My dear Srinivas

Thanks for your memorandum
the samples of salt sent. The
memorandum is full and would be
complete if you would please send
me copies of some indents for
Bombay & for Madras salt One
or two for each, dated in some month
in 1903, and again in the same
month in 1902 would make
most useful -

Yours sincerely

R Srinivasachar Esq
Municipal Vice Pres.
Mysore

57

City Municipal Office,
Mysore.

(23)

Dated 22nd January 1904.

My dear Sir

In my memorandum re the Enhancement of the wholesale & retail prices of Salt have been influenced by the reduction of Excise duty on Salt. There is an omission

(24)

58

Memorandum

Reference:— Demi official letter dated the 17th January 1904 from the Director of Statistics requesting to send Copies of invoices for Bombay and for Madras salt imported into the Empire City during the Calendar years 1902 and 1903.

Before the opening of the Railway between Bombay and Empire, Bombay salt used to be brought by

by Catherwars from Bombay to Bangalore and from thence was carted into the City. At present all salt Consignments from Bombay are received by Railway.

Before the opening of the railway to Mysore, Madras Salt was usually Consigned to Bangalore and from thence was carted into the City.

The following table shows the quantity of Bombay and Madras salt imported into the City during the

60

The years 1902 and 1903.

	Years					
	1902			1903		
	January to June	July to December	Total	January to June	July to December	Total
	Maunds	Maunds	Maunds	Maunds	Maunds	Maund
Bombay Salt	73,771	32,458	1,06229	58,179	21,299	79,478
Madras Salt	5015		5015	2039	2063	4102

Mysore, Dated
the 22nd January 1904

K Srinivasachar

Vice-President
City Municipality
Mysore

Mr. Upendra Anderson

C. 28 (C)

Dharwar Collector 17th January 1911

To.
The Assistant Collector
Census Superintendent in mysore
Bangalore

My dear Sir

I beg to tender you an expression of my best thanks for your kind letter of the 5th January which together with its annexure, I have perused with great interest

2 The native population of this locality are very fond of salt but as every poor one often hears complaints that the price is too high

3 As far as I can ascertain the reduction in the duty has in no way lessened the local scarcity which is brought about from Mangalore

4 The prices during last year ranged from 10—12 Seers per Rupee this year the price has been from 6—8 Seers per Rupee for Mangalore salt. The price of the Bangalore variety is generally a little more than that of Mangalore salt. The railway preference is for Mangalore salt, which is said to be stronger in taste

62

V. than that which is imported by railway via Bangalore

5 Where these two descriptions of salt come from or how they are produced is unknown to the Treasury

6 The two varieties are generally styled Mangalore or black salt & Bangalore or white salt

I have heard some of the old hands say that the white salt causes itch but whether this is true whether it is an idiosyncrasy or merely a prejudice I have no means of readily determining From the simple fact that the local population who eat boat rice & ragi, generally use Mangalore salt

8 In Sri Madan more Ragi is eaten than rice and the husband may possibly supply the constituents which are deficient in Rice

9 The wholesale dealers sell & our local Customers purchase salt by weight in bags but all retail transactions in Bazaars mean

Virtues are calculated by measure

There is no article or commodity except salt
time which can be measured so much to the
profit of the inventor, under 180 much to
the loss of the vendee as Salt

There is not that much used in the
preparation art can make 10 — 12 per cent
profit in the measuring operation alone

Even more than a real observation 100 Seers
can be insured & on re-measurement
will only turn out 88 — 90 Seers

The poor would certainly be greatly benefited
by salt being sold by weight

The variety which comes from Bangalore is
much more inviting in appearance than the
Mangalore description & if it could be
delivered & sold at a cheaper rate it may be
presumed that it would soon get into favour.
At present it is only seldom offered for sale
& the poorer classes have very little experience
in regard to its use

64

In para 2 of the annexure to our letter, it is explained that there is a distinction between the Madras Bombay Salt & that while the imports of Sea-salt into Mysore have on the whole increased Bombay Salt has been in much greater request than the Madras Salt. One reason as to the reason is also made

First Finance Circle

Firstly Regarding the Sources of the two Superfluities it may be represented that one is Sea-salt & the other Rock salt or Land-salt

Salt in our States

"Four Kinds are distinguished rock-salt Sea-salt Lake-salt & earth-salt

When found naturally in immense quantities which only require to be reduced to powder, it is termed Rock-salt Then obtained by the evaporation of Sea-water, common salt or Sea-salt, & when manufactured from the Saline soil, it is known as earth-salt

"Sea-salt is exclusively manufactured on account of the Indian Government at Pinnacles along the Coast"

South Central of India the only Lake

from which salt is obtained is the Sambhur Lake in Rajputana"

"Salt lies in Sind near the vicinity of the Allah Band. In 1847 Lieutenant Burke estimated the quantity near Goongra at 1500000000 Tons.

In Orissa two Kinds of salt are made one called Sungah by evaporating highly concentrated brine by artificial heat The other Kurkutch is preferred It is obtained by the same heat evaporating sea-water, is thicker & it is the only Kind allowed in Tunkoles"

"The inland Salt Range in the N. W. Frontier of India runs through Jhelum & Shahpur districts & its vast deposits of Rock-salt are practically inexhaustible

There are so many accessions of Saline Springs & deposits that it is interesting to note what Balfour states about Reh

"Reh is composed principally of Sulphate of Soda & Chloride of Sodium with a small Carbonate of Soda"

Salt is not a special salt or a mixture of salts but a very variable constituent The impurities & other relative proportions are found to vary in different places exactly as the rock varies at different spots differs in value contents

"Dhabby earth contains from 2 – 30 per cent Carbonate of Soda mixed with muriate of Soda &c

In describing the forms of the Great Salt Range Balfour also points out that different varieties of Rock-salt exist there

"The principal beds of Salt are from 150 – 200 feet in thickness

"There are three principal varieties of Salt viz Red White & Crystal Salt The red is preferred for merchandise as it does not break up so readily as the others The white variety not unfrequently passes into a grey-greenish & purple colour The Bahadur Khel Trans Indus mine yields rock salt & has a special uses of its own

Balfour states that Salt occurs in Bangalore & in several parts of Mysore

in considerable quantities & was manufactured in almost every village on the South side of Chittuldroog

In assessing the subjects of Saline Salts, deposits & Springs, it is of course needful to remember some of the different Salts which are generally found & which are quite familiar to us as medicine germicides or Fertilizers

Amongst these are,

common salt	Sodium Chloride)
Epsom	(magnesium Sulphate)
Glauber	Sodium Sulphate)
Saltpetre	Potassium Nitrate)
Rochelle	Sodium Potassium tartrate)

The water of Bangalore wells has a purgative effect on persons accustomed to the water in the Cuddapah & it is interesting to know that this is caused by magnesium Sulphate, the similar effect of the waters of Carlsbad is caused by Sodium Sulphate

Various preparations, styled Epsom Salts & Carlsbad Salts are sold to us under the belief for medical, children & invalids

Rock-salt would not answer for such a purpose owing to the impurities which it contains.

To manifest the extraordinary mixtures some deposits it is interesting to peruse Stoers description of the Stassfurth-mine.

"The bed of salt beneath the Polush is of unknown depth but taking the salt in connection with its covering the entire deposit may be conveniently divided into four principal layers or beds each of which is well characterized at the centre by an accumulation of minerals peculiar to it. Though at the points where the layer touches the layers below & above it. The character of its contents is by no means so well defined. The rock-salt at the bottom is well mixed pure though interspersed with veins of anhydrous sulphate of lime. Next above is a 100 foot stratum of salt interspersed with veins of a complex salt that of potash soda & magnesia Polyhalite Above this is a 40 foot bed of sulphate of magnesia (Kieserite) mixed with a double Chloride of Potassium & Magnesium. And finally at the top is a 40 foot bed"

(C) of Potash mineral Sylvine (Carnallite) She is a hydrated double Chloride of potassium & magnesium containing about 27% of dry Chloride of potassium

She above observations remarks are respectfully submitted in reply to the question contained in para 2 of the annexure viz What may be the reason of NB Sambar salt being preferred?

(D) analyses of the different varieties of salt would be most instructive & interesting

The natives of the Andaman Islands say that the water of their taste the water of the Open country (Madras) is salt

It the same way the Andamanese is valuable for volumetric analysis, so in regard to the new coming Ranges of water in a manner through Sambar a cake of Pedi's Soap readily shows where excess of earthy salts are present or absent in the water by the free Lathering in Soap & the Flocculent deposit in the hard waters

It is quite possible that traditional experience may have led the people of India to prefer Mangalore Salt as the water here is generally soft being deficient in the earthy salts of lime & soda

The health of human beings cattle domestic animals & plants is well known to be either prejudicially or beneficially influenced by the quantity of lime Sulphur & Salt & other constituents of the soil

Does any one beside the question under discussion to say anything about lime Sulphur but the quotation from Glover clearly shows how intimately associated Salt deposits are with the Sulphates of lime potash & magnesia

Schloesing was among the first to point out that lime is indispensable necessary to the nitrification process & it is a well known fact that good cattle & good crops can only be produced where a sufficient of lime & other essentials exists

Messrs Lawes & Gilbert & other experiments

71

Mr. Rodhamsted found that by using Gypsum (natural Sulphate of Lime) for Turnips as a manure, per acre clover they obtained an average increase of one tone per acre per annum (Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society)

Mr. Curtis in Staffordshire showed that by an expenditure of 6/3 per acre in Gypsum he obtained over 3 Tons of Grass an excess of the plots unmanured with that substance

Professor Johnstone states that wool contains 5 % of Sulphur that the wool grown in Great Britain & Ireland carries off four million pounds of Sulphur annually He therefore recommends the free use of Gypsum as a fertiliser for the soil

Mr. Lawes states that

It is impossible in every case, but that that does or that constituent of a compound manure is the only one to be credited with certain results & indeed it is quite possible that in many cases the lime may be

"as beneficial as the Sulphuric acid

Messrs. Sutton & C in 1879 found that Gypsum associated with Cattle manure had produced magnificent crops of potatoes & this is a fact well worthy of attention in bog-peat where potatoes have greatly deteriorated.

Sulphur is harmless or nearly so to the higher forms of organic life but one of the most effective of Nature substances for the destruction of low organisms from which many of the diseases of animals & plants arise"

Messrs Raynbird Caldecott Thom in discussing the uses of Salt in agriculture state, —

It may, when judiciously & not in excessive quantities be beneficial but as a whole without judgment it may occasion great & permanent injury. Pastures are much improved by it & where the grass is rough & coarse Salt will cause it to be devoured with avidity by cattle Lime & Salt form a very excellent manure No farm should be without Salt"

Salt kills grubs slugs snails moles & mycoads of insect vermin Salt should never be applied until it is wet or on very cold land In manuring & feeding its use is as a corrective & stimulant an article for—— judicious admixture rather than as a principal ingredient

In some places it is usual to slake lime with salt water

Salt in small quantities may, therefore be said to be of value for some agricultural purposes but it is a most dangerous article in the hands of those who do not understand how to use it properly

It may sometimes be used of lime & many other fertilizers but this should not prevent experiments being tried in a careful & methodical manner

Storer states that

Salt is sometimes used to check vegetation that is to say to hinder the growth of grain

Crops or rather to prevent the stalks from becoming too rank on rich soils or on soils too highly charged with nitrogenous manures

She further quotes the following observation from the most successful Cotton planters

"that Potash cotton bear longer in the season & stand drought better it increases the quantity & improves the quality

Thus in conclusion to thank you for the compliment you have conferred on me in asking me my opinion on this interesting subject I have transmitted your letter & its annexure to the Secretary your Association will duly communicate any opinions I may receive

I beg to most cordially reciprocate your good wishes for the New Year to come

Yours sincerely

Graham Anderson

Original 75

Note

Subject Salt Weighment at
retail Sales

12 February 04

Early

In connection with
recent enquiries I am

13 FEB 1904
night.
225

13/2/04
Financial
Telegram
13/2/04

13.II.04

I think this has been sent
to me by mistake & the
Council matter I should
the usual facing sheet

17/2/1904

Since making the above note
I find that a test has to go to
the Residency & that it cannot
be delayed. Otherwise I

76

I should have waited till opinions had been received from all the Officers Consulted, following a well-understood rule of practice of the Inspector Genl.

On the merits I do not see any necessity shewn for legislation as regards Salt being sold by measurement. It will decidedly be undesirable to make it obligatory whether Salt shall be sold by weight or by measure the ignorant purchaser will be the ultimate sufferer

18th February 1904 H. Trueman Wood

Sent to the 2nd Dept 19/2/04

For my opinion, please see the typed note attached - C

19/2/04

77

Submitted to 1st Councillor

The file relating to the
Question of Salt-Weighmen
is before you

The Residency is pressu
for an immediate reply

I beg that the file may
be kindly returned as
early as possible with
your opinion

[signature]

18/2/04

18 FEB 1904
3.20 P.M.

Returned

78.

NOTE

Popular opinion seems to be opposed to the change proposed, viz., the substitution of sale by weighment for sale by measure. People have long been accustomed to the latter, and it is doubtful whether the change, though chiefly intended to benefit the consumer, is likely to be appreciated by him. The matter is after all one to be determined by contract between the buyer and the seller; and it appears to me inexpedient to interfere by law with this contractual liberty. Small grained saltdoes not seem in several places to hold its own against large grained salt; but I hesitate to attach much importance to the argument in favour of a change based upon this ground, or upon a hypothetical loss to Government from decreased consumption.

Even supposing that the balance of advantage is in favour of the proposed change,--- an assumption by no means free from doubt,--- I am of opinion that legislation. in order to be free from the objection of being one-sided, should operate alike on both parties by making sales by measure obligatory, instead of giving an option to the buyer which is denied to the seller.

C Greenway
19/2/04

Cabled to the Dewan
The FA Resident has stated in a DO of yesterday that a reply should be sent on the 20th instant
19/2/04

15989
19.2.04

Submitted to Hrs Highness.

I am desired to agree with the Director of Statistics who has in his note referred to the case clearly — the reasons seem to preponderate in favour of bye-laws for sale by weighment

I am to state that Hrs Highness wishes that the people should be left on commercial principles to the methods of convenience and fair dealing of each individual A higher principle seems to be involved — The Sale imposes a tax on every person Every citizen should pay this Consumers tax and to remove impediments for the selling the maximum quantity of the best article must be encouraged — Hrs Highness are mentioned in which flour are [illegible] to the extent of twenty five per cent

A rolling by

80

it proper under these circumstances that a professional vendor should have it in this manner to say "you buy at my pleasure or do not come to me" This would make the necessity for legislation. The 1st Committee has given no reasons. I would send a reply enclosing the note of the Director of Statistics and adding that the Darbar accept the views of that officer.

A reply is awaited today & I beg that the matter may be kindly disposed of early

20.2.04 (Illegible)

81

Record of Case submitted for the orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Salt weighment at retail sales.

Order.

~~KRW~~

20/2/04

Approved memorandum and draft reply at once

20/2/04

The Madras Times

SATURDAY MORNING NOV. 7. 1903.

THE MADRAS SALT INDUSTRY

THE competition of Bombay salt in the Madras Presidency with salt produced locally is a question of some importance. The increase in imports of Bombay salt into Salem and Coimbatore in 1901-1902 continued during the following year. During 1902-03 the Ceded Districts received a smaller quantity of salt from Bombay and Goa, but there was a falling off in the imports of Madras salt, also. In 1901-02 the imports of Madras salt into Mysore decreased, while those from Bombay increased. In the following year, however, the imports from Bombay and Goa fell off, the decrease being ascribed to the accumulation of stocks in the hands of merchants; while there was an increase in the imports from Madras. It cannot be said, therefore, that, on the whole, in certain districts, Madras salt is holding its own, on its own ground, against imported Bombay salt. It is true that the total quantity of salt imported into the Madras Presidency in 1902-03 was only about 12 lakhs of maunds, compared with over 97 lakhs of maunds produced locally, and which, it might be remarked, was the highest outturn during the decade. But there is no reason why Madras should not be able to produce all the salt it requires for local consumption and export purposes, excepting perhaps a limited quantity of a special kind of salt required for certain industries and for domestic use. As a matter of fact the Bombay salt costs considerably more than the Madras salt. The average cost of Bombay salt imported on private account, in 1902-03, into the several British ports in the districts of South Canara and Malabar was 9as. 6p. per maund, while the prime cost at Calicut amounted to 8as. 11p. per maund, against 3as. a maund charged for Madras Government salt at the Madras Depôt. Of course, the reason why Bombay salt is preferred to Madras salt in the districts named is that the former is superior in quality to, or is more suitable for certain purposes than the latter. It is possible to compete on more even terms with Bombay salt if special attention be paid to the manufacture of salt in Madras, as was evidenced by the fact that while Bombay salt appeared to have had it all its own way in Salem in 1902-03, in Coimbatore, where specially made Madras salt competed with it, the increase in the imports of Bombay salt was not so large. But the attempt to compete with Bombay salt by producing specially manufactured salt according to the Bombay method has not been very successful. The attempt last year to sell the specially prepared 1901 salt in competition with Bombay salt failed, and it was sold by auction for local consumption at the upset price of 3as. a maund. As the highest price realised for this salt was 8as. 10p. a maund a portion of it at least must have been of a quality equal to that of the imported Bombay salt. The attempt to make special large-grained salt by sifting in order to compete with Bombay salt has been given up, as the cost of such salt was seriously enhanced by the difficulty experienced in disposing of the refuse except at a loss

ow do they manage it on the Bombay de? The expert salt manufacturer may e able to give good and sufficient reasons r the failure to produce salt locally of a uality and at a price which will enable it o compete successfully with imported Bombay salt. To the layman, however, all he advantages appear to be on the side of he Madras salt factories. Perhaps the deerioration in the quality of Madras salt generally may account in some measure for the increase in the imports into the local market of Bombay salt. In the case both of monopoly and excise salt the average percentages of sodium chloride fell in 1902-03.

Another unsatisfactory feature during 1902-03 was the large falling off in the quantity of Madras salt exported to Rangoon. The decrease, it is said, was due to the fall of prices in Rangoon. The exports of salt to the Straits Settlements also fell off during the year, the lowness of stocks in the Tinnevelly factories having made it necessary to restrict exports. Several months ago we referred to the fact that Madras salt was gaining a footing in Burma, and we suggested that as the local salt industry in that province was being ruined in the interests of German imported salt, there would probably be an opening for Madras salt also. Apparently, however, there is not. During last official year the exports of Madras salt to Rangoon actually decreased. It is said that this was due to the fall of prices in Rangoon, but no reason for the fall is mentioned. It was very probably owing to the market being glutted with German salt. The Hansa line of steamers are subsidised to carry German salt, which makes it possible for German salt to undersell any other salt imported into Burma. It remains to be seen what effect the general reduction in the duty on Indian salt will have during the current year. The measure was introduced only about the end of last official year.

It has been said that one very important benefit which would be derived by the people in India from the reduction in the salt duty would be an improvement in health and an increased capacity to withstand the attacks of disease. Cheaper

salt [illegible] larger consumption and [illegible] hoped, therefore, that the reduction in the duty has had the effect of increasing the consumption of salt. But in 1902-03 the average rate of consumption per head of the population fell to 16·05lbs. from 16·23lbs. in 1901-02. The decrease was in Mysore and Coorg and the two West Coast districts, where the figure was 11·35lbs. against 12·54lbs. in 1901-02. But in Mysore, where the manufacture of salt earth is permitted, the consumption of salt is probably greater than would appear from the figure quoted. Omitting Mysore and the two West Coast districts, the average consumption for the rest of the Presidency shows an increase in 1902-03 of 0·11lb. per head of the population, as compared with 1901-02. If cheaper salt means better health then the Local Government can well afford to suffer a further reduction in the duty. The net revenue in 1902-03 derived from salt amounted to the very respectable sum of 182 lakhs of rupees.

The curing of fish is an important industry in this province. It is regrettable, therefore, to record that during 1902-03 there was a falling off of nearly 27 per cent. in the quantity of fish brought to the yards for curing. This decrease was contributed mainly by the Calicut sub-division, and was due to the particularly unfavourable weather on the West Coast, where there was a marked absence of shoals of mackerel. The outbreak of plague in South Canara drove away many fishermen who otherwise would have worked there. The decrease in the operations on the East Coast is also ascribed to unfavourable weather. In Tinnevelly it is attributed to the fact that the fishermen found employment on the railway works. Fishing on the Coromandel Coast is no doubt a precarious and dangerous means of livelihood, and the fishermen are glad to abandon it when any other opportunity of making a living offers itself. However, the Government could do much to assist fishermen and to develop the coast fisheries by a little scientific research, if we may call it so. It is satisfactory, therefore, to be able to record the fact that information is being collected of the movements of the migratory fish round the coast. It is hoped that in due course of time a valuable record of the movements of fish and the condition of the industry will be obtained. The fishing industry on our coasts has remained in the condition in which it was when British warships first dropped their shot into Popham's Broadway, which was at that time perhaps a village lane. If the British make good colonists and good empire-builders, they are very poor scientists. Probably this is so of necessity, for very practical people, who expect immediate returns from their labours, have not the patience or disinterestedness demanded of the true searcher in pure science. But it has been demonstrated over and over again in every field of material development that the people who neglect scientific methods are left behind in the competition. If the Madras fisheries had been developed on proper lines they would ere this have been a very large and very valuable industry.

The Madras Mail
TUESDAY DECEMBER 8, 1903.

The Southern Mahratta Railway.

THE TIMES CONTINUE TO BE PROSPEROUS for the Southern Mahratta Railway and the half-dozen feeder lines that are directed, in conjunction with it, from a very small office in Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster. The system extends to a length of 1,646 miles, made up as follows:—Southern Mahratta 1,045, Mysore State 296, Nanjangud 16, Guntakul-Bangalore 171, Kolhapur 29, Birur-Shimoga 38, and West of India Portuguese 51 miles. The capitalisation of the main line just exceeds 8 millions sterling, and that of the Mysore State line 1¼ million, all raised in England; while Rs. 2¾ crores are represented by the minor lines, of which Rs. 23½ lakhs were found by the Kolhapur State, Rs. 55½ lakhs by the Mysore State, Rs. 59 lakhs by the British Government, and Rs. 137¾ lakhs by the Portuguese Government. The earnings of the whole system are not, perhaps, quite as large as might be reasonably expected, but they have a rising tendency, like those of the Madras and South Indian lines, which are now doing so remarkably well. Railways have a way of attracting and creating traffic, for the possession of easy means of communication with distant markets encourages the utilisation of land that may from time immemorial have offered little inducement for cultivation, and brings employment, with wages, to the doors of the rural population. The value of railways to such a country as India cannot be estimated from the amount of profit which accrues therefrom to shareholders, or to a Government who advance capital. They aid greatly in reducing the cost and increasing the efficiency of administration, and they help in making life better worth living. But these gains cannot be nicely stated in figures.

The Southern Mahratta line provided a missing link of great value in the railway system of India, for it struck boldly across the centre of the Peninsula from the West to the East Coast, and thus did the northern part of this Presidency much service without, as it now appears, trespassing unduly on the special sphere of influence of the Madras Railway. The net receipts of the main line have in the first half of the last ten years—January to June, 1894, to January to June, 1903—increased from Rs. 13½ to over Rs. 15 lakhs, and as the earnings of the subsidiary lines simultaneously advanced, the total receipts show a progress from about Rs. 18 lakhs to rather more than Rs. 21½ lakhs in the decade. For the first half of the present year Rs. 1,939 per mile was earned from goods traffic, there having been an increase of nearly 5 per cent. in the tonnage of merchandise, to which cotton, sugar, provisions, and oil seeds were the chief contributors, and thus aided in neutralising a considerable decline in wheat. Nearly 3½ millions of passengers were carried in the six months, (being 62,419 more than last year) and they paid among them Rs. 18½ lakhs, being at the rate of Rs. 1,122 per mile open. There were 9,409 first class passengers and 39,441 second class, while the third class numbered 3,369,195. So, while the first class passengers contributed on an average Rs. 42 per mile open, and the second class Rs. 57, the third class travellers contributed Rs. 873, and "Sundries"—whatever that may mean—Rs. 150 to the total. Thus, as compared with the corresponding period of 1902, there was an increase of 1·89 per cent. in numbers and 2·50 per cent. in receipts. Moreover, the working expenses were but 57·76 per cent. of gross earnings, against 64·76 and 61·03 per cent. respectively in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902. We are, therefore, somewhat surprised to find that the net earnings on the total capital expenditure, including "suspense on the several sections," were for the first half of 1903, equal on the Southern Mahratta Railway to only 1·54, on the Mysore Railway to 2·10, and on the other Railways to 1·23 per cent. On the whole system the mean rate was 1·51 per cent, against 1·37 per cent only in the first half of 1902. This shows an improvement, but a return at the rate of 3 per cent per annum seems hardly good enough under the circumstances, with the revenue increasing on the one hand and the working expenditure decreasing on the other. The Southern Mahratta has had to face and surmount many initial difficulties, but this having been accomplished, it ought to be within measurable distance of enrolment among the Indian lines that succeed in paying a comfortable dividend of 5 per cent. irrespective of any contribution from the Government. As it is, however, the Company has now declared a dividend of 15s. per cent, in addition to the 35s. per cent. due from the Government, thus making a total payment of £2-10s. per cent. for the half year, or at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

It was mentioned by Colonel L. G. LINDSAY, R. E., the Chairman, at the 39th ordinary Meeting in London on the 18th ultimo, that the Company earned about Rs. 5,000 less from the carriage of salt in the first half of this year as compared with the sum similarly earned, (namely, Rs. 2,65,673) in the same period of last year. He remarked that "it was interesting to note, at a time when the minds of most people in Great Britain were fiscally agitated, that the decrease in the duty on salt—a decrease of 20 per cent.—had not increased the consumption in the country served by the Railway." This may strengthen the opinions of persons who believe that far too much is made by Indophilites who are habitual Jeremiahs of the pressure of the salt tax on the mute millions of India. A reduction of one-fifth in the duty is by no means small, and it might be expected to stimulate consumption by the cheapening of the article. It is to be hoped that it will soon do so, and to such an extent as may justify the Government in making a further reduction. The consumption of salt has increased in the last 10 years with the increase of population. The population of all India increased in that period by 4·85 per cent., and the increase of the consumption of salt was from 35½ to 36 million maunds. In Madras alone the population increased by 7·24 per cent., and the increase of the consumption of salt was from 8 1/10 millions, to nearly 9 million maunds. The duty was Rs. 2½ per maund up till 1901-02, when it was reduced to Rs. 2, and it yielded Rs. 865 lakhs of revenue in 1892-93, and Rs. 890 lakhs in 1901-02. (In Madras the revenue advanced from Rs. 172 lakhs to Rs. 191½ lakhs.)

The retrogression in the earnings of the Southern Mahratta from salt, which seems unreasonable, is one of the questions that Colonel LINDSAY will naturally enquire into during the personal inspection of the line and its adjuncts that he is about to make. He was to leave London for that purpose early this month, and his many subordinates will be certain to give him a hearty welcome, and loyal assistance. He has been connected with the line since the first sod was turned, and he is known to have been consistently anxious all along to work it in the best interests of the shareholders and of the public at large. His habitual geniality, his unfailing accessibility, and his wide experience long ago secured for him much popularity with the executive; and his inspection will still further improve his relations with those in authority under him, and contribute to that success of the whole concern which he and they have at heart.

(95)

Copy of Notification of the Govt of India published in Govt Gazette dated 31st March 1903

Page 403

Finance and Commerce Deptt
Salt & Revenue
Calcutta the 18th March 1903

No 1542-S K— In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 7 of the Indian Salt Act 1882 (XII of 1882) and in supercession of the Notifications by the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Deptt No 343 dated the 19th January 1888 No 474 dated the 27th January 1888 No 2985 dated the 14th June 1889 No 723 dated the 25th February 1891 and No 2547 dated the 12th June 1896 the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that— on and after the 18th March 1903 the duties to be paid on salt manufactured in or imported by land into British India shall be as follows

121

(a) In the case of salt manufactured in, or imported by land into Burma (except the Shan States), one rupee for each maund of 82 2/7 pounds avoirdupois;

(b) In the case of salt manufactured in the mines in the Kohat district noted on the margin, one rupee eight annas for each maund

Jatta, Maiqui, Narr
Kanach, Bahadur Khel

(c) In the case of salt manufactured in Aden, one rupee for each 140 pounds, avoirdupois; and

(d) In the case of salt manufactured in any part of British India other than Burma, the said mines or Aden, or imported by land into any part of British India other than Burma, two rupees for each maund of 82 2/7 pounds, avoirdupois.

II The foregoing orders shall not affect the orders contained in

the

the Notifications of the Govt of India in the Finance Deptt nos 1724 dated the 21st April 1893 and nos 4351 and 4352 dated the 16th August 1901 or in any other Notification not herein before expressly mentioned

Extract from Gazette of India Part VI dated 21st March 1903.

Financial Statement for 1903-4

Page 33

Para 51 As regards the heavy falling-off in the anticipated receipts from salt — we have taken £ 1113300 as the diminution to be anticipated from the remission of duty and we have added £ 26600 which we hope may be realised by increased consumption in part as a result of the lower duty

88

Extract from the Supplement to the Gazette of India dated 21st March 1903

Page 503

Para 37 The question of the direction in which remissions of taxation might be made so as to afford the most direct relief in the most suitable manner, to the population at large, has occupied our most anxious attention, and we have finally decided to reduce the Salt Tax in India, exclusive of Burma, from Rs 2-8 per maund to Rs 2, and to exempt from Income Tax all incomes below one thousand rupees per annum

38 As regards the Salt Tax, in our opinion based on the most exhaustive enquiries it does not, at its present rate, press hardly

on

on the mass of the people: the actual impost per head being trifling. It is however paid in the main by those who can least afford to contribute anything, and we hope that the remission of even a trifling burden may prove a boon to the poorer class of tax-payers. Further, we hope that a reduction in the salt duty combined with the progressive cheapening of the carriage of salt by the development of communications will lead to such greater consumption as will not only benefit the health of the people but will also permit of the greater use of salt with profitable results for cattle and in various processes of manufacture

"Finally, from the financial point of view a reduction of the Salt Tax has a very special recommendation in that it will provide

provide a reserve which can be immediately and rapidly made use of by once more increasing the rate, should such exceptional misfortunes as war or disastrous famine suddenly create an abnormal strain on our resources At present we have no such reserve as is provided by the conditions of the Income Tax in England, and from the financial point of view, it is of the highest importance that in such exceptional circumstances as I have indicated, and as might possibly arise, we should be in a position, without delay or complications, to add, say, at least one million sterling to our annual revenue.

cont'd

compd

Extract from prices current (retail) of food grain and salt in Mysore during the

Bangalore Salt-

Fortnight ending	Present return		Next preceding return		Corresponding return of last	
	Seers	c	Seers	c	Seers	c
15th April 1903	11	4	11	4	12	1
30th April	11	4	11	4	12	1
15th May	11	4	11	4	11	15
31st May	12	10	11	4	11	15
15th June	11	8	12	10	11	8
30th June	11	8	11	8	12	1
15th July	11	8	11	8	12	1
31st July	11	8	11	8	12	1
15th August	11	8	11	8	12	1
31st August	11	8	11	8	12	1
15th September	11	8	11	8	12	1
30th September	11	8	11	8	12	1
15th October	11	8	11	8	12	1
31st October	11	8	11	8	12	1
15th November	11	8	11	8	12	1

N.B. Quantity per rupee in seer of 80 tolas

compd ff copd

92

Extract from prices current (retail) of food grains and salt in Mysore during the Chitaldrug

Salt

Fortnight ending	Present return		Next preceding return		Corresponding return of last year	
	Seers	c	Seers	c	Seers	c
15th April 1903	9	0	9	0	9	0
30th April "	9	0	9	0	10	0
15th May "	9	0	9	0	10	0
31st May "	10	0	9	0	10	0
15th June "	10	0	10	0	10	0
30th June "	10	0	10	0	10	0
15th July "	10	0	10	0	9	0
31st July "	10	0	10	0	9	0
15th August "	10	0	10	0	9	0
31st August "	10	0	10	0	9	0
15th September "	10	0	10	0	9	0
30th September "	10	0	10	0	8	2
15th October "	10	0	10	0	8	
31st October "	10	0	10		8	0
15th November "	10	0	10		8	0

N.B. Quantity per rupee in seer of 80 tolas

compd ## copd

Extract from prices current (wholesale) of food-grain and salt in Mysore during the

Bangalore

Salt

Fortnight ending	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year
	Rs as p	Rs as p	Rs as p
15th April 1903	32-4-5	32-4-5	32-8-4
30th April	32-4-5	32-4-5	32-8-4
15th May	32-4-5	32-4-5	32-8-4
31st May	29-3-1	32-4-5	32-8-1
15th June	32-8-5	29-3-1	35-10-4
30th June	32-8-5	32-8-5	24-9-11
15th July	32-8-5	32-8-5	24-9-11
31st July	32-8-5	32-8-5	24-9-11
15th August	32-8-5	32-8-5	24-9-11
31st August	32-8-5	32-8-5	24-9-11
15th September	32-8-5	32-8-5	24-9-11
30th September	32-8-5	32-8-5	24-9-11
15th October	32-8-5	32-8-5	24-9-11
31st October	32-8-5	32-8-5	24-9-11
15th November	32-8-5	32-8-5	24-9-11

N.B Prices per 10 maunds of 82 2/7 pounds each

compd H/ copd H.

Extract from prices current of wholesale of food grains and salt in Mysore during the Chitaldrug

Salt-

Fortnight ending	Present fortnight-	Past fortnight-	Corresponding fortnight of last year
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
15th April 1903	45-11-5	45-11-5	41-2-3
30th April	45-11-5	45-11-5	41-2-3
15th May	45-11-5	45-11-5	41-2-3
31st May	41-2-3	45-11-5	41-2-3
15th June	41-2-3	41-2-3	41-2-3
30th June	41-2-3	41-2-3	41-2-3
15th July	41-2-3	41-2-3	45-11-5
31st July	41-2-3	41-2-3	45-11-5
15th August	41-2-3	41-2-3	45-11-5
31st August	41-2-3	41-2-3	45-11-5
15th September	41-2-3	41-2-3	45-11-5
30th September	41-2-3	41-2-3	51-6-10
15th October	41-2-3	41-2-3	51-6-10
31st October	41-2-3	41-2-3	51-6-10
15th November	41-2-3	41-2-3	51-6-10

N.B Prices per 10 maunds of 82 2/7 pounds each

compd HH

copd BS.

41

Proceedings of the Govt of Mysore & Decr 1903. Bangalore

Order

No. R 1676-83

Dy 14-12-03

Deputy Commissioners are aware that the Govt of India reduced the Excise duty on salt from Rs 2-8 to Rs 2 per maund with effect from 1st April last. This is a reduction of 20 per cent. Deputy Commrs. are requested to report to what extent the local wholesale and retail prices of salt have ~~been~~ influenced by this reduction, and if not, why not. A retrospect of fortnightly prices as quoted for Bangalore and Chitaldrug

two

two Districts ~~being~~
selected as being typical
of the situation, shows
that prices in Chitaldrug
may be regarded as
having been affected
by reduction in duty,
but not so the prices
ruling in Bangalore.
Deputy Comms: will
however have to examine
the subject for their
respective Districts in
other ways also. (~~See~~ the Secretariat See the
foot note appended
to these Progs)

2. There is a distinction
between Madras Salt
and Bombay Salt and

Statistics

Statistics of Rail-borne trade show that while the imports of sea-salt into Mysore have on the whole increased, Bombay salt has been in much greater request than Madras salt. What may be the reason of this?

3 What is the local feeling and practice as regards the sale of light (that is large grained) and heavy (that is small grained) salt; and how does the price vary according as the article is the one or the other?

How is each kind sold

sold in wholesale
and retail transactions
respectively, whether
by weight or measure?
4. It is alleged that
sale by measure is
the common retail
practice, and that the
price of a measure of
salt is ordinarily
uniform whatever
the variety. On the
other hand, sale at
the producing works
is by weight. It there-
fore pays the dealer
to purchase light
salt by weight in
preference to heavy
salt, and to retail
by

by measure since
one maund's weight
of light salt is equi-
valent to the larger
number of measures
which it yields when
one maund's weight
of heavy salt. This it
is argued is a fraud
against which the
consumer should be
protected In buying
a measure of light
salt the is in reality buying
less for the same price
than in purchasing
a measure of heavy
salt It is urged
further that in so far

as

as the Consumer loses, the Indian Govt also shares in the loss caused by a decreased consumption. Under these circumstances the Govt of Madras have advocated Legislation to make the retail sale of salt compulsory at the option of the purchaser. Is there any local feeling in this matter, more especially among the Mysore officials and leading merchants?

Secretary to the Govt of Mysore

To the Govts of Mad & Bo

Foot note

Foot note

An examination of the fortnightly price returns as furnished by Deputy Commrs and published in the Gazette yields the following results.

Bangalore Wholesale. In 1902 the price was Rs 32-8-4 per ten maunds in the first fortnight of April It continued at this figure till the middle of June when it rose to Rs 35-10-4. But at the end of June it fell to Rs 24-9-11 at which figure it continued to the end of the year.

In

In the current year (1903) on the other hand the price stood at Rs 32-4-5 on 15th April, and continued at this rate till the end of May when it fell to Rs 29-3-1; but it rose again to Rs 32-8-5 on 15th June at which figure it has stood since. Thus on the whole, the wholesale price of sea-salt in Bangalore has, this year notwithstanding the reduction of duty, been the same as in the first half of last

last year and
about 33 per cent
dearer than in the
second half of last
year

Retail The retail
rates also show much
the same state of thing.
Except for a slight
variation in May,
it was 12 seers 1 C
per Rupee in 1902,
and it has been
11 seers 8 C per Rupee
in 1903

Chitaldurg. Wholesale

In 1902 the wholesale
price per 10 maunds
was quoted at Rs41-2-3

in

n the first fortnight
April and every
ucceeding fortnight
ill the middle of July
hen it rose to Rs 45-11-5
nd again at this
igher figure till the
nd of September when
t rose further to
Rs 51-6-10 In 1903 on
the other hand the
quotation was Rs 45-11-5
for the first fortnight
f April but it soon
fell to Rs 41-2-3 at
the end of May at which
figure it has since
remained. Thus on
the whole, 1903 compared
with 1902 does not show
the great fluctuations

of

of 1902 and the figures, contrasting as they do ~~contrasted~~, as shown in the margin, suggest the inference that prices have responded to the reduction in duty.

	1903 –	1902
15th April	45-11-5.	41-2-3
15th Nover	41-2-3	51-6-10.

Retail The retail prices fell much the same rate In 1902 the rate was 6 seers per Rupee in the first fortnight of April but 10 seers in the 2nd fortnight and afterwards up to the first fortnight of July, when it became 9 seers till the 2nd fortnight in September when

12

when it fell to 8 seers.
In 1903 on the other
hand it was 9 seers
in April and the
first half of May, when
it became 10 seers per
Rupee and has continued
thus till now.

12 Dec 3

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue, dated 14th December 1903.

No. R. 1676-83, DATED BANGALORE, 14TH DECEMBER 1903.

ORDER.—Deputy Commissioners are aware that the Government of India reduced the Excise duty on salt from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2-0-0 per maund, with effect from 1st April last. This is a reduction of 20 per cent. Deputy Commissioners are requested to report to what extent the local wholesale and retail prices of salt have been influenced by this reduction, and if not, why not? A retrospect of fortnightly prices as quoted for Bangalore and Chitaldrug, two districts selected as being typical of the situation, shows that prices in Chitaldrug may be regarded as having been affected by reduction in duty, but not so the prices ruling in Bangalore. Deputy Commissioners will, however, have to examine the subject for their respective districts in other ways also. (For the retrospect, see the foot-note appended to these Proceedings.)

2. There is a distinction between Madras salt and Bombay salt, and statistics of rail-borne trade show that while the imports of sea-salt into Mysore have on the whole increased, Bombay salt has been in much greater request than Madras salt. What may be the reason of this?

3. What is the local feeling and practice as regards the sale of light (that is, large grained) and heavy (that is, small grained) salt, and how does the price vary according as the article is the one or the other? How is each kind sold in wholesale and retail transactions respectively, whether by weight or by measure?

4. It is alleged that sale by measure is the common retail practice, and that the price of a measure of salt is ordinarily uniform whatever the variety. On the other hand, sale at the producing works is by weight. It therefore pays the dealer to purchase light salt by weight in preference to heavy salt, and to retail by measure, since one maund's weight of light salt is equivalent to the larger number of measures which it yields than one maund's weight of heavy salt. This, it is argued, is a fraud against which the consumer should be protected. In buying a measure of light salt he is in reality buying less for the same price than in purchasing a measure of heavy salt. It is urged further that in so far as the consumer loses, the Indian Government also shares in the loss caused by a decreased consumption. Under these circumstances, the Government of Madras have advocated legislation to make the retail sale of salt by weight compulsory at the option of the purchaser. Is there any local feeling in this matter, more especially among the Mysore officials and leading merchants?

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

FOOT-NOTE:—An examination of the fortnightly price returns as furnished by Deputy Commissioners and published in the Gazette yields the following results.

Bangalore, Wholesale.—In 1902, the price was Rs. 32-8-4 per ten maunds in the first fortnight of April. It continued at this figure till the middle of June, when it rose to Rs. 35-10-4. But, at the end of June, it fell to Rs. 24-9-11 at which figure it continued to the end of the year. In the current year (1903) on the other hand, the price stood at Rs. 32-4-5 on 15th April, and continued at this rate till the end of May, when it fell to Rs. 29-3-1; but it rose again to Rs. 32-8-5 on 15th June, at which figure it has stood since. Thus, on the whole, the wholesale price of sea-salt in Bangalore has, this year, notwithstanding the reduction of duty, been the same as in the first half of last year, and about 33 per cent dearer than in the second half of last year.

Retail.—The retail rates also show much the same state of things. Except for a slight variation, in May, it was 12 seers, 1 chatak per rupee in 1902, and it has been 11 seers, 8 chataks per rupee in 1903.

Chitaldrug, Wholesale.—In 1902, the wholesale price per ten maunds was quoted at Rs. 41-2-3 in the first fortnight of April, and every succeeding fortnight till the middle of July, when it rose to Rs. 45-11-5 and again at this higher figure till the end of September, when it rose further to Rs. 51-6-10. In 1903, on the other hand, the quotation was Rs. 45-11-5 for the first fortnight of April, but it soon fell to Rs. 41-2-3 at the end of May at which figure it has since remained. Thus, on the whole, 1903 compared with 1902 does not show the great fluctuations of 1902 and the figures, contrasting as they do, as shown in the margin, suggest the inference that prices have responded to the reduction in duty.

	1903.	1902.
15th April	45-11-5	41-2-3
15th Nov.	41-2-3	51-6-10

Retail.—The retail prices tell much the same tale. In 1902, the rate was 9 seers per rupee in the first fortnight of April, but ten seers in the second fortnight and afterwards up to the first fortnight of July, when it became 9 seers till the second fortnight in September, when it fell to 8 seers. In 1903, on the other hand it was 9 seers in April and the first half of May, when it became ten seers per rupee and has continued thus till now.

1903-04

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

REVENUE

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 14th December 1903

No. R. 1676-83

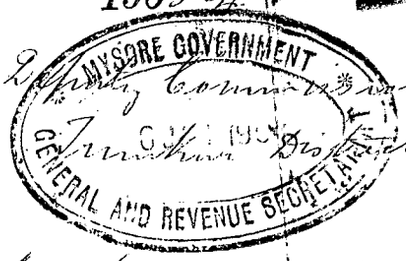
Calling for a report from the Deputy Commissioners as to the extent to which the local wholesale and retail prices of salt have been influenced by the reduction of the Excise duty on salt from 1st April 1903.

SBP—25-12-13—200

K 104 D

1903-04 Sl 2

From The Deputy Commissioner Tumkur District.



To The Secretary to the Govt of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore General & Revenue Department.

Dated 31st December 1903.

Despatched

Received

General No. 296

No.

Enclosure No.

Reporting as to the Extent to which the local wholesale and retail prices of salt have been influenced by the reduction of duty on salt from 1st April 1903

Canto
2 M
4.1.04

15

Deputy Commissioners office
Tumkur District,
Tumkur 31st December 93.

From

M. S. Narayana Rao Esqure
Deputy Commissioner
Tumkur District

To

A. T. Ranjindarya Esqure, M. A., B. L.,
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Proceedings of Government No 1676-83 dated 14th instant regarding the variation in the price of salt sold in markets in this District. The order reached me at my Camp on the 28th instant

2. The retail price of salt in Tumkur is the same for both the Madras and Bombay salts viz. 10½ measures a rupee. The Madras salt is heavier and richer in saline properties, but the prices are equal partly because the Bombay salt has a longer run by railway and bears larger amount of railway fare than the Madras salt. In February 93 just after the reduction of salt duty Bombay

salt

salt was sold wholesale at Rs 6-10-0 a bag of 70 seers. In April it fell to Rs 5-0-0 per bag and from June till now there has not been any imports owing to plague in Junkseylon and Existing stocks were sold at Considerably higher prices that is Rs 6-10-0 per bag Trade has begun to revive and prices will probably go down to what they were in April last There is grand on the purchaser by the equivalents of prices as salt sold, is weight for weight much less in the case of the Bombay salt, even though there is an excess of a little over 8 annas in railway freight per bag of 70 seers from Bombay

---

Madras salt weighs 94 3/4 tolas a measure
Selling price 994 tolas per rupee
Bombay salt weighs 8.5 tolas a measure
Selling price 851 tolas per rupee
Added 1/20 of 1/2 as under.

$\frac{425}{20} = 6$

Total 857

If the equivalent of this in salt is added to the Bombay salt the quantity becomes 857 tolas in accordance with the calculations shewn in the margin It will thus be seen that in reality Bombay salt is sold at prices much higher than what they ought to be but the general public appear to be

ignorant of this fact, and hence traders find it pays more handsomely by dealing with Bombay in preference to Madras This cannot however last long and in Course of time Madras salt will assert itself and Command higher prices quite Commensurate with its additional richness. There is, so far as I have been able to ascertain, no particular prejudice against the Madras article.

I have the honor to be,

sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Macaequillan

Deputy Commissioner

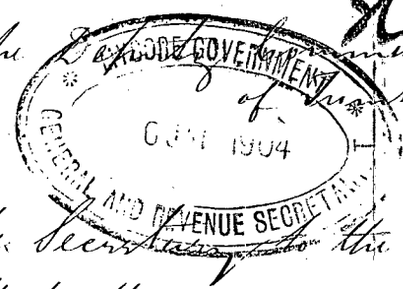
Tinnivelly District

&c

~~R 1986~~ R 1941

1903.4

From The Baroda Government



To The Secretary to the Govt of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore General & Revenue Department

Dated 4th
Despatched } January 1904
Received

General No. 300
No.

Enclosure No.

Stating that no legislation is considered necessary to make the retail sale of salt by weight Compulsory at the option of the purchaser

Work
Rev
5-1-04

Deputy Commissioner's office,
Tumkur District,
Tumkur 4th January 1904.

From

M. S. Narayana Rao Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Tumkur District.

To

A. T. Narasimhaiya Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of
Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 276 dated the 31st ultimo regarding the variation in the price of salt and with reference to the last para of Government Proceedings No. R 1676-83 of the 14th idem I have the honor to state that I do not consider any legislation necessary on the lines proposed in the Madras Presidency.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

M. S. Narayana Rao
Deputy Commissioner
Tumkur District.

Confidential

1904.

2 Drafts + a Bill.

To

Dr Adolph Lehman

Agricultural

Chemist to the

Govt of Mysore

No 183-7 Cy 2 packs

Dated 5th January 1904.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith two packs containing respectively as samples one seer measure of Black or Bombay Sea Salt and one seer measure of White or Madras Soa Salt and to request that you will be good enough to analyse sufficient equ quantities of each and furnish a report of

the

Confidential

1904

29

R 35

To,

Dr. M. Sreenivasa Row

Chemical Examiner

& Bacteriologist to

the Govt of Mysore.

No R 1858. G. 2 packets

Dated 5th January 1904.

Sir,

I am directed

to forward herewith H.

two packets containing

respectively as samples,

one seer or measure of

black or Bombay Sea Salt

and one seer measure

of white or Madras

Sea Salt and to request

that you will be good

enough to analyse

sufficient

sufficient equal
quantities of each and
furnish a report of the
result at an early
date.

I have &c

Secy to the Govt of
Mysore. Revl & Genl
Departments.

13-1-04
1903-04
GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT

From

The Dy Commissioner

To

Mysore Dist

The Secretary to the Govt

of Mysore Genl & Rev Depts

Dated 10 Dec 03.

Despatched 11 Jan 04.

Received

General No. 377

No. 77

Enclosure No 2

Report on the extent the reduction of excise duty on sale influenced on the wholesale & retail prices

X Register to Distt boards

R 12.1.04

for close

12/1/04

Ref

Dis 2 with a spare Copy. After order quoted with Urgent.

K.S. Where is the file Enquire 13/1 in Genl Secretariat

13/1 file put up

MGCPB—50 reams.—6-12-02

Write Distt Boards

Mr Dwarkanath

Mr Hatkar

Mr Hatkar

13/1/04

Remember

1 Distt Boards -

(Except Mysore

Secretariat

(Distt Boards

Mr 13/1/04

1 Mr Hatkar explain the remarks.

2 Mr Hatkar Letter from Dy Comm, & a memo from Secretariat Comm

Dated 15/12/03

I/C Asst -

Keep these

in view & move

Towards reduction

MB 13/1

No 377

Encl 2

Deputy Commissioners office
Mysore District
Dated Tanjore the 10th January 1904.

To

The Manager & Sec M.A.U.L
Secretary to the Government of Mysore
General and Revenue Department.

Sir

Referring to Government order
No. R. 1676-83 dated the 14th December 1903
and the Revenue Secretary's D.O. of the
5th January 1904, calling for a report
to what extent the local wholesale and
retail prices of salt have been influenced
by the reduction of the Excise duty thereon,
I have the honor to state as follows:—

2. A statement showing the prices of
salt retailed in the markets of this
District during the fortnights
ending April 1902 as published in the Mysore
Gazette is enclosed for ready reference. The
examination of this statement discloses that
the wholesale price of salt on the 31st March
1902, i.e previous to the reduction

excise duties thereon) was Rs 37-6-1 per ten maunds & Continued at that rate upto the end of September 1902 by which time the evacuation of the Improvement City Commenced owing to the 4th visitation of the Bubonic Plague. The price of this article then suddenly rose to Rs 40/- per ten maunds and did not fall till February 1902 when plague having subsided trade began to revive From this time for a period of about 6 months the wholesale price ranged from Rs 32-14-6 to Rs 31-12-0 thus shewing a marked reduction in price as compared with the figures for the Corresponding period of the previous year. and when the 2nd re-appearance of plague in the city at the end of July 1903, the wholesale price again rose to Rs 34 per ten maunds and has Continued more or less at that rate upto now. This shows a reduction of Rs 6, as Compared with the figures for the Corresponding portion of the previous year. Taking the above facts into

6

Consideration it may be stated that
leaving apart the fluctuations in value
caused by the disturbing influence of
plague there has been on the whole a
reduction of 15 per cent in the price of
salt in this District since the reduction
in the duty thereon. It may be questioned
why the price did not fall soon after
the reduction in duty in April 1902. The
answer to this question is probably that
the merchants who had large stock on
hand purchased at the price that prevailed
before the reduction in duty, naturally
delayed giving effect to the reduced price,
until their old stock had exhausted.

3. The Bombay salt is easily distinguish-
-able from the Madras salt as the former
is blackish (due probably to the colour
of the soil on the west coast). On enquiry
I learn that the Bombay salt being in
much greater demand than the Madras
salt, the former is imported into this
District

15 cwts per Acre in Nellore

The duty was reduced from 1st April 1903, as mentioned in Govt Order dated 18th March 1903, the date when Salt Duty was reduced

Dispatch on a very large scale. The popular opinion regarding the Bombay salt is, that it is more brackish than the Madras salt. Moreover the Bombay salt being generally large grained merchants prefer it to the Madras salt which is small grained and consequently measures less, when sold by the measure of Capacity. These appear to be the reasons for the large demand for the Bombay salt.

4 The Common people do not seem to understand the difference between the large and small grained salt do regard their weight both when sold in retail, are measured by the seer of Capacity. When sold wholesale they are both sold by gunny bags which contain a definite quantity of salt. A Mahazar prepared from the principal merchants of the City regarding the wholesale and retail prices of salt is herein enclosed for information

5. In this Dispatch the sale by the measure

of Capacity is the common practice. This for reasons explained in para 4 of the Government order under reply, gives room for fraud and unfair dealing. Moreover skilful merchants show much dexterity in measuring, sack and file the measure in such a way that a seer of large grained salt measured by an expert fills only 3/4 of a seer when measured by an ordinary person. This dexterity, or fraud or whatever it may be is so well known to the public, that the mode of measuring has passed into a proverb. But the public though well aware of this fraud have been unable to guard themselves against it. In the interest of the public it seems therefore highly desirable to legislate, so as to make it compulsory to sell salt by weight in retail

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant.

Deputy Commissioner
of the Moore Dist

Note also
Orders 13 Mar
1882
Ox Hills

Statement showing the prices wholesale and retail prices of Salt in the Mysore District during the successive fortnights since 15th February 1902.

Name of fortnight	Wholesale			Retail	
	Rs		P	S	Ch.
Ending 15th February 1902	39	1	3	11	"
28th do 1902	37	6	1	11	"
15th March 1902	37	6	1	11	"
31st do 1902	37	6	1	11	"
15th April 1902	37	6	1	11	"
30th do 1902	37	6	1	11	"
15th May 1902	37	6	1	11	"
31st do 1902	"	"	"	11	"
15 June 1902	37	6	"	11	"
15 July 1902	37	6	1	12	6
15 August 1902	37	6	1	12	6
31 do 1902	37	6	1	12	6
15 September 1902	37	6	1	12	6
30 do 1902	37	6	1	12	6
15 October 1902	40	"	"	11	4
31 do 1902	40	"	"	11	4
15 November 1902	40	"	"	11	4
30 do 1902	34	"	"	10	11
15 December 1902	40	"	"	11	4
31 do 1902	40	"	"	11	4
15th January 1903	40	"	"	11	4
15th February 1903	32	4	6	12	6

Major Evacuate

Major Subsidy

Sydney	15th March	1903	32	14 6	12 6	6
"	31 do	1903	31	12	13	8
"	15 April	1903	31	12	13	8
"	30 do	1903	31	12	13	8
"	15 May	1903	31	12	13	8
"	31st May	1903	X		13	8
"	15th June	1903	31	12	13	8
"	15th July	1903	32	" "	12	7 1/8
"	31 July	1903	34	" "	10	11
"	31st August	1903	34	" "	10	11
"	15th September	1903	34	" "	10	11
"	30th do	1903	34	" "	10	11
"	15th October	1903	X	" "	10	11
"	31 do	1903	34		10	11

Dist of Moyne
10 January 1904

Deputy Commissioner
of the Moyne District

Ms 406 - 1 - 3
1904 ನೇ ಇಸವಿ

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳು

ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಿದವರು

ಸಾಕ್ಷಿಗಳ ಸಹಿ

3 (15)

1904 S17

From B K Venkataraghavayar Esqr
Deputy Commissioner
of the Mysore Dist

To J Ananda Rau Esqr B.A.
Director of Statistics
in Mysore

Dated 13th January 1904
Despatched
Received Camp Nanjangud-
General No. 1382
No.

Enclosure No.

Sir

In reply to your letter of the 7th January 1904 acknowledging the receipt of the Samples of Salts sent on the 3rd instant and requesting to be furnished with such additional information regarding the different Salts sold in the bazaars of this District I have the

MGCPB—50 reams—6-12-02.

Mr Bz
Take Wand
in Mysore
Ks
15/1/04

the honor to state as follows:—

2 The samples sent to you were ordinary ones and were not specially selected. But the kinds of the sea salt of Madras and Bombay are no doubt large grained as compared with the local earth salt but if the former are compared with each other it will be found that the Bombay salt imported into this District has larger grains than the Madras salt. The weight of the different samples of the Bombay salt sold in the Import City ranges from 82 to 85 Tolas per seer measure while that of the different kinds of the Madras salt varies from 85 to 100 Tolas per seer measure.

3. Small grained salts are not of lighter weight as stated in your letter. On the contrary the weight of such diminishes in the size of the grains

Please see my letter

increases. Small grained samples of the Bombay salt are not freely sold in the bazaars of the Mysore city, the merchants preferring to import the large grained kinds for reasons explained in para 4 of Government order No 2 R 1676 - 83 dated the 14th December 1903

4 I learn from enquiry taken before the Railway connection with Poona was established in the year 1890 the Mysore District was chiefly getting its supply of salt from the Bombay Presidency the salt being shipped from Bombay to Tellicherry or Cannanore and thence transported into this District in carts via Mercara. It would appear that the Bombay salt had even at that time a very high reputation in the markets of this District the people preferring to buy 8 measures per rupee of this salt,

(95)

to 10 measures of the Madras Salt for the same price. I am unable to give any other explanation to the large demand for the Bombay Salt but it in the past and at present that is popular opinion is that the Bombay Salt is more brackish than the Madras Salt.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Deputy Commissioner

of Inspection

9:2

To be read in the Assembly on 15th June

Memorandum.

Reference:- 1 Government Proceedings No. R 1676-83 dated 14th December 1903, calling for a report from the Deputy Commissioners as to the extent to which the wholesale and retail prices of salt have been influenced by the reduction of excise duty on salt from 1st April 1903.

2 I.O. on the same subject by the Director of Statistics in Singapore.

The wholesale and retail prices of salt have not been influenced as yet by the reduction in the excise duty on salt for the following reasons.

In Singapore, the local

local consumption is restricted to Bombay salt. The price of salt in Bombay prior to April 1903, was at 5, 4 and 3 annas per Bengal maund according to quality. The current price in Bombay for the same quality of salt is 15, 14 and 13 annas respectively per Bengal maund. The reasons for the increase in price of salt per maund are stated below:

(a) Want of Stock

(b) Damage to the existing stock by abnormally early rains in 1903.

(c) Generally, salt is —

is gathered 6 times in one year.
The last crop just at the close
of the hottest part of the year
is generally most abundant
salt is gathered twice in
Phalguna, twice in Chaitra
and twice in Vyshaka Last
year in the latter part of
May, there was a heavy shower
of rain in Bombay, and the
last harvest was spoiled.
Consequently there was not
enough of stock to meet the
demand & the price of
salt went up and the
production in anty did not

not influence the price of salt.

2 The local merchants anticipate that at the next harvest the rates are likely to go down to 5 or 6 annas per Bengal maund

3 In Mysore, Bombay salt is preferred to Madras salt for the reason that the Madras salt contains a large proportion of sand and is less saltish in taste than the Bombay salt. Moreover the use of Madras salt is reported to bring on

or Eczema

4 In the empire market the 1st and 2nd classes of Bombay salt are in demand. the latter to a less extent than the former. There are 6 classes in regard to Bombay salt and the prices vary between one anna and six pies between each class. In Madras salt there are no class distinctions.

5 The 1st class of Bombay salt is distinguished by bright crystals which are very brittle. The 2nd class consists of a slightly harder and smaller crystals

42

crystals. Classes 3 and 4 are

imported into Bangalore,

the former less than the latter.

Classes 2, 3 and 4 are sent to

Malabar.

6 The samples of the 1st and

2nd class of Bombay salt

herewith sent, are from the

stock exposed for sale in the

Bazaars. When weighed, are

measure wise of Bombay 1st

class salt gauge 68 tolas.

One measure of 2nd class

Bombay salt weighs 77 tolas

Madras salt same measure

gang of 97 tolas. The examples of Bombay salt, now sent, are not of the best kind in their respective classes as they are from the old stock of wholesale dealers

7 A bag of Bombay salt generally weighs two Bengal maunds and the 1st class when measured out yields 90 to 95 seers, 2d class about 90 seers per bag

8 The wholesale sale of Bombay salt is effected by the sale of bags containing salt. The bags are not weighed

test the quality of the contents is scrutinized. In the market a bag of Bombay salt is taken as containing two Bengal maunds and a profit ranging from 3 pies to 2 annas is levied on each bag by the wholesale dealers.

9 In Bombay, salt is first weighed and then put in a bag, the bag and salt are again weighed where excise duty is paid and again the Railway Consignment is subjected to

to weight and even in Bombay City, the retail sales are by weight. In Madras salt is measured into the bag, the bag and salt are weighed at the place where excise duty is levied

11 In regard to the mode of the retail sale of salt, it follows the customs of the country. In Bagalkot and Bijapur, salt in retail is sold by weight and also by measure the latter fetching a higher price

46

In Hindupur, Madras salt is sold in retail by weight and Bombay salt by measure.

In Mysore City, retail sales of Bombay and Madras salt are by measure.

11 In the local market the wholesale price of salt fell as soon as the excise duty was reduced by the amount of its reduction. Some merchants Gustance Coss and when the price of salt went up in Bombay for the reasons stated above

the market price went up.

12 The current retail price of salt – Bombay salt 10¼ seers per Rupee, Madras salt 11 seers per Rupee. The current wholesale prices of Bombay salt, 1st class per bag of 2 maunds Rs 7-12- 2nd class per bag Rs 7-8-0, Madras salt Rs 5-10-0 per bag of 2 maunds

13 – There is no local feeling in regard to this matter either among the officials or among the

the leading merchants.

14 In the Palace for culinary purposes, Bombay salt alone is used and for cooking for one hundred persons 2½ seers of Bombay salt are required

15 Madras salt after being purified is used in the Palace for serving on the leaf along with the food and is not used for culinary purposes. The Palace Head Cook and the Brotherhana officials are of opinion that

that about 3¼ seers of Madras salt would be required for cooking for one hundred persons

K. Srinivasa Aiyangar
Vice-President
City Municipality
Mysore

Mysore
13 January 1904.

H 2157

Confidential

The Chemical Laboratory
& Bacteriological Institute.

23.1.04

MYSORE GOVERNMENT GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Bangalore, 22nd January 1904

No. 298

Enclosures: —

SCR

From

M. Srinivasa Rau Esqr. B.A., M.B.C.M. & B.Sc. (Edin.)
The Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist
to the Government of Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

H. V. Nanjundayya Esquire M.A. (Oxf.)
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore,
Genl. & Rev. Depts. Bangalore

Sir,

I have the honour to state that the two samples of Sea Salt sent with your letter No. R 1858 dated 5th January 1904 have been duly analysed. The results of analyses are noted below:—

	Black or Bombay Sea Salt — Per Cent	White or Madras Sea Salt — Per Cent
Sodium Chloride	88.95	93.47
Magnesium Chloride	1.57	1.19
Magnesium Sulphate	1.44	0.28
Calcium Sulphate	0.81	1.90
Insoluble matter	1.95	0.70
Water	5.28	2.46
	100.00	100

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant

M. Srinivasa Rau

Chemical Examiner & Bacteriologist
to the Government of Mysore.

R2274 ✓ 82

1903-4 2/2/04

From N. Venkata Rao Esq
Deputy Commissioner
Srikakulam District

To H. V. Nanjundayya Esq
M. A. M. L.
Secretary to the Government
of Mysore

Dated

Despatched General and Revenue Departments.

Received 28. 1. 04.

Camp
~~General~~ No. 4
No.

Enclosure No 441-5

Submitting a report as to the extent to which the local wholesale and retail prices of salt have been influenced by the reduction of the Excise duty on salt from 1st April 1903.

Rev
2/2/04

To day

Put up the connected file -

Submitted to the Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
2/2/04

52

Camp No. 4

Deputy Commissioner's office,
Shimoga District

Dated camp Adapur

From
V. Venkata Rao Esq
Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District

To H. V. Nanjundayya Esq. M.A. M.L.
Secretary to the Government of Mysore
General and Revenue Department

Sir,

Adverting to Government Proceedings No. 1676-83 dated 14th December 1903 calling for report on how far the reduction of excise duty on Salt has influenced its wholesale and retail prices ~~of Salt~~ I have the honour to enclose reports received from the Assistant-Commissioners in this district on the subject and to submit as follows:—

As a greater portion of this District is nearer to west coast and the merchants are more in touch with it they find it more convenient and less costly to import Bombay Salt. Hence Bombay Salt is mostly sold in these parts

2 Of course, as observed by Government in the aforesaid Proceedings it is more profitable to the merchants to buy Bombay Salt which is large grained and lighter than small grained heavy salt

3 From the enclosed reports of the Assistant Commissioners and the Comparative Statements for the talluks of Shimoga and Thirthalli showing the wholesale and retail prices of Salt during 1902 and 1903, it will be seen that the reduction in duty has to some extent influenced the prices. It is only in

the rainy season that this influence not observed and the cause is well known viz. the Malabad rains. The cost of importing salt during the monsoon is very great as also the trouble involved in it.

4. Those who store the required supply to last till close of the monsoon suffer loss by the salt melting away while in store, and they naturally make the consumer pay for it.

As there is hardly any competition in the mofussil, the seller is the master of the situation and puts his own price on the article.

The people living in the interior are generally ignorant of their right to demand why the price has gone up while it should have gone down and are too much absorbed in their own daily cares to bestow thought

upon connecting the reduction in duty with the advantage it is intended to bring them.

7 Again in the interior, people who buy salt in shops, do so on credit and consequently they cannot afford to quarrel with their Shopmen about the prices.

8 The above are some of the chief causes which regulate the prices in the mofussil and keep them high in spite of the reduction in the duty.

9 As regards feelings among the people about the merchants buying salt by weight and selling by measure: I have not been able to ascertain that any feeling exists in this matter for reasons already explained.

10 In the course of my inquiry a few persons stated that heavy salt is not

56

in demand owing to the long time it takes to dissolve in ~~water~~ and the earthy matter found in it. If there so it is a good reason for not preferring it to light salt.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
A. Cunningham
Offg: Deputy Commissioner
Bhurtpore Division

Statement showing the price (wholesale & retail) of Bombay Salt in the Shirhatti Talluq.

No.	Months.	1902						1903.					
		Purchased per rupee		Sold per rupee				Purchased per rupee		Sold per rupee				Remarks.
				Wholesale		Retail				Wholesale		Retail.		
		Seers	ch	Seers	ch	Seers	ch	Seers	ch	ser	ch	Seers	ch:	
1	January	11	1	10	9	10	2	11	7	10	13	10	4	
2	February	11	14	11	6	10	12	11	15	11	6	10	13	
3	March	11	8	11	2	10	10	12	--	11	7	10	15	
4	April	11	10	10	14	10	4	13	4	12	2	11	10	
5	May	11	1	10	9	10	1	13	14	13	4	12	12	
6	June			10	9	10	2	13		12	6	11	14	
7	July			10	6	9	14			12	2	11	6	
8	August			9	10	8	8			11	14	11	2	
9	September			9		8	4			11	4	10	12	
10	October	9		8	14	8	6			10	10	10	--	
11	November	10	8	10		9	6	10		9	14	9	6	
12	December	10	10	10		9		11		10	2	9	10	

Dated camp Shirhatti
28. 1. 4

A. Ranganatha Rao
Deputy Commissioner
Bijapur District.

Rep No 2420 1903—04 58

From C. Narayana Rao Esqr
1st Asstt Commissioner
Shimoga West

To N. Venkata Rao Esqr
Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga West

Dated 12th January 04.

Despatched

Received

General No. 164
No.

Enclosure No

16 1 1904
Hd Munshi
Submit

With reference to your official memo no: A dated 2nd January 04 forwarding Government Proceedings no: R 1676-83 calling for a report as to the extent to which the whole sale and retail prices of salt have been influenced by the reduction of excise duty on salt, I have the honor to state that in this Malnad District the whole sale and retail prices of salt have not been influenced appreciably and the reason as the merchants say, being

MGCPB—50 reams.—6-12-02.

57 on account of heavy rains last year. However they expect to sell salt at cheaper rates ere long.

The merchants of these parts go in mostly for Kharwa Goa salt, the reason being that the freight or the Expenses of getting the salt from Kharwa Goa being cheaper than that of getting it from Madras.

The Madras salt is said to be superior in quality. There is not much difference however in the prices of the two sorts. Each kind of salt is sold at 10½ Seers per Rupee.

The retail sale of salt by weight seems to be more advantageous to the public.

Cowasjee Dhanjeebhoy

1st Assistant Commr
Thana 1st March

60

1903-04.

From C. S. Balasundaramayyar Esq
Assistant Commissioner,
Sagar

To N. Venkata Rao Esquire,
Offg Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District.

Dated 21st January 1904
Despatched 21st January 1904.
Received
General No. 185
No.

Enclosure No. 1

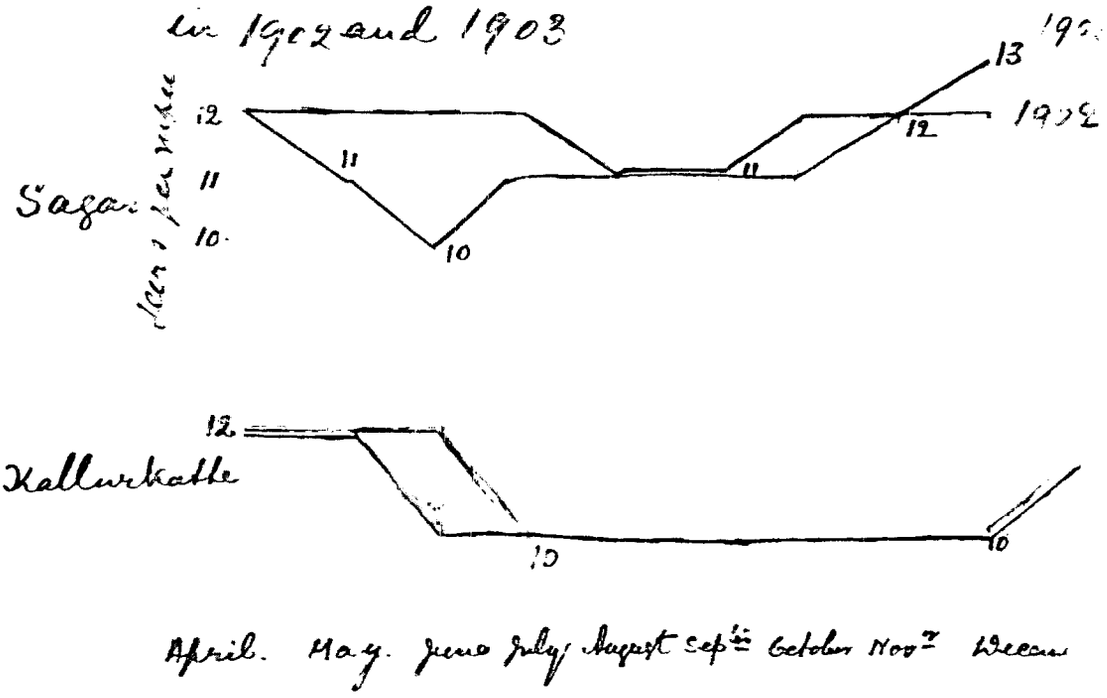
25-1-4
Ad hunsli

It is memo N=4 dated 2-1-1904 calling for a report on certain points, connected with the trade in Salt.

Referring to the above, has the honor to state as follows.

1 From local enquiries, it would appear that owing to the reduction of the excise duty on salt, wholesale prices have been reduced by about 8 as per maund. Retail prices have also been reduced to some

extent as will be evident from the revised price curves for the periods April to December in 1902 and 1903



2. In Sagar, it is Bombay salt that is generally used. The ryots and traders of the Sagar Taluk transport paddy etc to the west Coast - principally to Gersoppa; and on their return bring salt (Bombay salt) and other articles, while Madras salt has come a long distance by rail. It is also stated that Madras salt is heavier than Bombay salt, and would be less profitable to the traders who generally sell by measure. These two causes seem to account for the preference shown to Bombay salt.

3. Even in the Bombay salt that is sold locally, there are two varieties, viz Kan

large-grained and light and the other small grained and heavy, known as Sirodi and Sankhatte-salts respectively from the places of production. In wholesale trade, both varieties are bought and sold by weight and on retail by measure. The wholesale price of the heavy Sankhatte salt is slightly lower (by about 8 as per bag of 1½ maunds) than that of the light Sirodi salt, while on retail sale, the heavy salt is sold a seer less per rupee than the light salt.

4. Sale by measure is the common retail practice, but the heavy salt is slightly higher priced, measure for measure, than the lighter-variety the lighter salt is in larger request than the other-kind, the ordinary purchaser

being evidently influenced by the apparently larger quantity he receives for his money than by any considerations of intrinsic mass. The ordinary purchaser is not generally aware of the profit that traders derive at his cost, by buying by weight and selling by measure, and he is content with the existing practice because it has been the general practice for years past. The merchants - wholesale and retail - are not in favour of any change in the existing methods of trade, which would cut down profits.

[illegible]
Asst Commissioner
Sugar

64

1904

FROM K. R. Subba Rao Esqr
Treasury Assistant
Commissioner
Shimoga —

To N. Venkata Rao Esqr
Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District —

Dated 9th January 1904

Despatched

Received

General No. 330
No.

Enclosure No

Sir,

With reference to your pass memo dated 2nd instant calling for a report as to the extent to which the local wholesale and retail prices of salt have been influenced by the reduction of the Excise duty from 1st April 1903, called for in the Government proceedings No. 1676-83 dated 14th December 1903, I have the honor to state that on a reference to the fortnightly price returns of the Shimoga Town and also from the personal enquiries of the Shop keepers it-

12. 1. 04
H. D. Rice
Bring up with other reports on the subject.
[illegible]

It appears that there is a proportional reduction in the wholesale and retail prices of salt.

Adverting to para 2 of the Government proceedings, above quoted, I beg to state that there is a difference in the Madras and Bombay Salts — the former weighs more than the latter. The dealers make their purchases in weight, but sell in measure. The Bombay Salt measures more than the Madras Salt and the price of the former is cheaper than that of the latter. As the people prefer cheap priced salt, the Bombay Salt fetches more Sale than the other.

The public have generally a idea of the difference between the light and heavy Salts but the prices vary and therefore the dealers do not order for large quantity of Madras Salt. Both Sorts of Salts are purchased wholesale by bags - (each bag containing 72 to 74 Seers) and the retail by measure

That Sale by measure is the common retail practice from time immemorial and there seems to be no feeling in this respect: as the public are not evidently aware of the difference between the weight and measure of a maund of Salt.

I have the honor
to be Sir,
Your obedient Servant

[illegible]
Treasury Assistant Com.
[illegible]

Comparative Statement of prices current (wholesale and retail) of salt in the town of Shimoga from March to December of 1902 and 1903

Months	Prices for 10 maunds of 82 2/7 lbs each (Wholesale)												Quantity per rupee by the Standard Seer of 80 tolas (Retail)							
	1902						1903						1902				1903			
	First fortnight			Second fortnight			First fortnight			Second fortnight			First fortnight			Second fortnight	First fortnight		Second fortnight	
	Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p	Seers	chataks		Seers chataks	Seers	chataks	Seers	chataks
March	35	8	4	35	8	4	35	8	4	32	8	"	11	9		11 9	11	9	12	10
April	35	8	4	35	8	4	30	7	6	30	7	6	11	9		11 9	13	10	13	10
May	35	8	4	32	8	"	30	7	6	30	7	6	11	9		12 10	13	10	13	10
June	34	"	.	35	8	4	32	8	"	32	8	.	12	"		11 9	12	10	12	10
July	35	8	4	35	8	4	35	8	4	35	8	4	11	9		11 9	11	9	11	9
August	35	8	4	37	5	6	35	8	4	35	8	4	11	9		11 "	11	9	11	9
September	37	5	6	37	5	6	35	8	4	35	8	4	11	"		11 "	11	9	11	9
October	49	1	"	39	1	10	43	12		39	5	10	8	6		10 8	9	7	10	8
November	35	8	4	35	8	4	39	7	10	39	7	10	11	9		11 9	10	8	10	8
December	35	8	4	35	8	4	39	7	10				11	9		11 9	10	8	—	—

Remarks

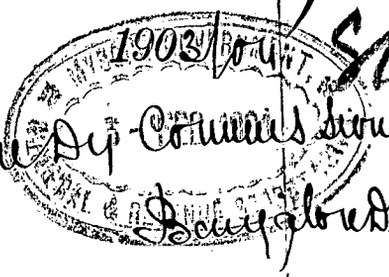
Dated camp Hirisi
28.1.4

N. Venkobachar
Deputy Commissioner
Shimoga District

Urgent

R 2217/65

S 1/10



From The Dy Commissioner Bangalore Dt

To The Secretary to the Govt of Mysore Rev and Genl Depts

Dated
Despatched 2nd } Feby 1904.
Received

General No.

S No. 651

Enclosure No. One file of returns.

Govt Proc: No R1676-83 of 14th Dec 1903

Submits report on the exts. Lts which the Sale of Salt in the Bangalore Dt has been affected by the reduction of Excise on Salt & the cause of in the importation of Bombay Salt

Urgent

Vogan — Copies

Office in 6-2

Rec'd 3/2/04

Read Sutton 4/2/1904

68

S.R. 656

Ex. Supplies Revenue

Bangalore Dt. Cutcherry

Deputy Commissioners Office

Bangalore 1st February 1904

From

H. H. Sparkes Esqr

Deputy Commissioner

Bangalore District

To

H. V. Nanjundayya Esqr M.A. M.L

Secretary to the Government of Mysore

General and Revenue Departments.

Sir,

With reference to Government Proceedings No R 1676-83 of 14th December 1903, calling for a report as to the extent to which the sale of salt in this District has been affected by the recent reduction of Excise duty on salt and the cause of increase in the importation of Bangalore salt fee, I have the honor to state as follows:-

2 From the reports received from the Talukas, it may be seen that only in 3 of the Talukas, Bangalore, Hosakote and Anekal,

of this District there is direct dealing in salt with central depôts in British territory The Bangalore merchants import salt both from Bombay and Madras Presidencies In Hosakote and Anekal, on account of the proximity of these Talluks to the Madras Presidency, Madr salt is largely used

2 Salt is purchased by the whole sale dealers in this District by weight from central depôts at the places of production brought to the local markets packed in gunny bags holding 1 3/4 or 2 maunds each and retailed there In places where the consumption of Madras salt is in currency, there has been a decrease in the price of salt proportionate to the reduction in the Excise duty on salt from Rs 2-8-0 to Rs 2-0-0 But in places where the Bombay salt is being used largely, there seems to have been no appreciable reduction in the

the prices of salt. For a month or two from the date of reduction of salt duty viz 1st April 1903, the price fell in scale, but again it is seen to have risen to the rate that existed before the reduction and continued to be so till now the local merchants state that it is due to the price having been raised at the producing stations The evils of living by these over the excise duty generally varies from annas 4 to 5 per Bengal maund But annas 15 the recent heavy rains in Bombay which is said to have caused considerable damage to the salt crop, the same was raised from annas 12 to 14 per maund And it is expected that this rise will fall again as fresh supply of salt begins to come (Vide Chemmu Katwa Amildar's report). My opinion is that the non-reduction in the

price may in all probability be due to the minor advantage which the merchants might have been taking over the purchasers' ignorance of this reduction caused in duty

4 Bangalore is one of the markets where there is a larger purchase and sale of Bombay salt than of Madras salt. The merchants of this place state that the growing demand for Bombay salt is mainly due to the fact that this salt though somewhat weak in color is mature and pure and that on account of the smaller degree of salt taste in it, it has not the tendency to embitter the dishes even though it may be inadvertantly used in excess. Besides it is stated to be more conducive to health than the Madras salt.

The Madras salt though white in appearance is said to be mixed with sand and dust

and productive of itche and such other cutaneous diseases; and in consequence it is not much appreciated by the people

5. The freight of salt from Madras to Bangalore is about as 5 per Bengal maund, whereas the same from Bombay to Bangalore is about annas 1 per maund. In spite of this perceptible disadvantage in freightage, that preference should be given to the Bombay salt by the merchants of Bangalore is a matter for consideration The alleged decrease in the demand for Madras salt cannot be wholly attributed to the impure and unhealthy nature ascribed to it. For, in the Talukes other than those that depend for their salt supply on the Bangalore market, a greater liking is reported to, remain

for

for the Madras Salt (vide Aurkle and Aukal reports). The clear profit of 10 seers (in measure) which a Bengal maund of Bombay salt measuring 40 seers, gives over a Bengal maund of Madras salt measuring 30 seers only is a sufficient inducement to petty dealers to maintain and foster such prejudices in their own interest. The reason for the countenance given to it by the wholesale dealer who have apparently no such interest will have to be sought elsewhere. It may be that there are Bombay merchants who are interested in furthering the sale of their own salt, or that they have greater facility for obtaining Bombay salt on easy terms of credit or some other manner known to trade

6. The market value of Bombay salt is reported to be from Rs 6-2-0 to

to Rs 6-4-0 per bag of 1¾ maunds measuring about 68 to 72 seers and from Rs 6-8-0 to Rs 6-10-0 per bag of 2 maunds measuring about 80 to 85 seers. These are purchased and retailed at 10 to 10½ seers per rupee. The cost of a two maund bag of Madras salt which measures from 64 to 65 seers varies from Rs 5-4-0 to 5-8-0. The retail price for the same is seers 18 to 19½ per rupee. From the above rates of sale it is clear that the Madras salt is slightly cheaper than the Bombay salt; and that the wholesale dealers purchase them by weight and sell them to the retail dealers in fixed bags and who in their turn retail them by measure to the people

7. — So far as the merchant population of the Bangalore taluk, where both salts are under transaction and of such other talukas as

are dependent for their supply
solely on the Bangalore market are
concerned, the feeling is strongly
in favour of the retail sale of salt
by measure. But in places where
the Madras salt is in common use
the merchants have no special
feeling for any particular manner
of sale. (vide Bangalore and
Anekal Taluk reports)

8 The partiality for the measure-
ment of salt reported to be shown
by people in some quarters appears
to be purely sentimental The sale
and purchase of salt by measure
has been in vogue in this
part of the country from time
immemorial

9. The reports received from the
Taluks are, herewith, submitted for reference

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most obedient Servant

H. H. Goakey

Deputy Commissioner

Annexure to
Bangalore Dy/Comm
letter No 656 dated
1st February 1904

ಹೆ|| ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟಿಕವಿತಾಪಡೆನರ್

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಮಲ್‌ದಾರ್ ಮೆ||

14-12-1903 ನೇ ಇಸ್ವಿ R1676-83

80

ਸਾਰਾਂਸ਼ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਲ ੨੦੨੩ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕੁੱਲ ੧੨੪੫ ਸੜਕ ਹਾਦਸੇ ਦਰਜ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ੩੮੭ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਹੋਈ ਅਤੇ ੧੦੫੨ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਜ਼ਖ਼ਮੀ ਹੋਏ। ਇਹ ਅੰਕੜੇ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਕ੍ਰਮਵਾਰ ੬.੨ ਅਤੇ ੪.੮ ਫ਼ੀਸਦੀ ਵੱਧ ਹਨ। ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਹਾਦਸੇ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਜ ਹੋਏ, ਜਦਕਿ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਹਾਦਸੇ ਮਾਨਸਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ।

ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹਾਦਸਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ

ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ	ਹਾਦਸੇ	ਮੌਤਾਂ	ਜ਼ਖ਼ਮੀ
ਜਲੰਧਰ	੧੮੬	੫੯	੧੫੪
ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ	੧੭੨	੫੪	੧੪੩
ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ	੧੫੮	੪੯	੧੩੦
ਪਟਿਆਲਾ	੧੩੪	੪੧	੧੦੮
ਮਾਨਸਾ	੩੭	੧੨	੩੦

ਮੁੱਖ ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੇਜ਼ ਰਫ਼ਤਾਰ, ਸ਼ਰਾਬ ਪੀ ਕੇ ਗੱਡੀ ਚਲਾਉਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਹੈਲਮਟ ਨਾ ਪਹਿਨਣਾ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹਨ। ਟ੍ਰੈਫ਼ਿਕ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਨੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਲੰਘਣਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਚਲਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਫ਼ੈਸਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਸਾਰਾਂਸ਼ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਾਲ ੨੦੨੩ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕੁੱਲ ੧੨੪੫ ਸੜਕ ਹਾਦਸੇ ਦਰਜ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ੩੮੭ ਵਿਅਕਤੀਆਂ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਹੋਈ ਅਤੇ ੧੦੫੨ ਵਿਅਕਤੀ ਜ਼ਖ਼ਮੀ ਹੋਏ। ਇਹ ਅੰਕੜੇ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ ਕ੍ਰਮਵਾਰ ੬.੨ ਅਤੇ ੪.੮ ਫ਼ੀਸਦੀ ਵੱਧ ਹਨ। ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਹਾਦਸੇ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਜ ਹੋਏ, ਜਦਕਿ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਘੱਟ ਹਾਦਸੇ ਮਾਨਸਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ।

ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹਾਦਸਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ

ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ	ਹਾਦਸੇ	ਮੌਤਾਂ	ਜ਼ਖ਼ਮੀ
ਜਲੰਧਰ	੧੮੬	੫੯	੧੫੪
ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ	੧੭੨	੫੪	੧੪੩
ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ	੧੫੮	੪੯	੧੩੦
ਪਟਿਆਲਾ	੧੩੪	੪੧	੧੦੮
ਮਾਨਸਾ	੩੭	੧੨	੩੦

ਮੁੱਖ ਕਾਰਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੇਜ਼ ਰਫ਼ਤਾਰ, ਸ਼ਰਾਬ ਪੀ ਕੇ ਗੱਡੀ ਚਲਾਉਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਹੈਲਮਟ ਨਾ ਪਹਿਨਣਾ ਸ਼ਾਮਲ ਹਨ। ਟ੍ਰੈਫ਼ਿਕ ਪੁਲਿਸ ਨੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਲੰਘਣਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਰੁੱਧ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਚਲਾਉਣ ਦਾ ਫ਼ੈਸਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਹੈ।

ਸਾਰੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਸਾਰੇ

Mr Mobiely one Mr Commiade

large-grained

Yours sincerely,

M. Krishnaswami Rao

Asst.

ಸಂ ಟಿ 98

ಹೆ|| ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಡಪ್ಯೂಟಿಕಮಿಷನರ್

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಮಲ್‌ದಾರ್ ಮೆ||

ಆರ್ ಸಂ 41104

ಆರ್ ಸಂ R. 1676-83

56

31-12-1903

89

to 511

Date 4-1-04 No 546

ಹ|| ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟಿಕಮಿಷನರ್

ಸಾಹೇಬರವರ ಜನಾಬಿಗೆ.

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ತ್ರಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಮಲ್‌ದಾರ್ ಮೆ||ನಂ. ಚಿ. ಸುಬ್ಬಪ್ಪನವರ ಇತ್ತಿಲ್ಲಿ.

ಆಕ್ಟ ಸೈಜಿನ ಕಾಗದದಲ್ಲಿ

ಬರೆದಿರುವಂತೆ ಲಿಸನ್ಸ ಪಡೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಸಾರಾಯಿ

ಅಂಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ನಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಆ ಲಿಸನ್ಸು

ತಾರೀಖು 4-1-1904

ಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸದರಿ ಅಂಗಡಿಯನ್ನು

ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 317 ಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಮುಚ್ಚಿಸಿ

ಅದರ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕಸಿದು

ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ತಾರೀಖು 31-12-1903

ಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 498 ಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ

ಆ ಅಂಗಡಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು

ತಾರೀಖು 5-1-1904

M Krishnaswamy R

ಅಮಲ್‌ದಾರ್

6-1-04

accepted

ಅಮಲ್

C M

16/1

19/1/04
10354
BANGALORE DISTRICT

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
350

ಸೇವೆಗೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ಧಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ

15-1-04.

ವಿಷಯ: ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಕಡತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸಂ 5-1-4-036 ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ

ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರ ದಿನಾಂಕ 19-1-04 ರಂದು ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಕಡತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಸಂ 5-1-4-036 ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಕಡತವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೋರಿದ್ದು ಅದರಂತೆ ಕಡತವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಮಾಹಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

1. ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯ ಅಂದಾಜು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ದಿನಾಂಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮೊತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯ ಅಂದಾಜು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ವಿವರ.

ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಂದಾಜು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂದಾಜು ಮೊತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂದಾಜು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯವರ ವಿವರ

ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳ — ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯ ಅಂದಾಜು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ದಿನಾಂಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮೊತ್ತ —

ಕೀಲಿ ಕೈಯಿಂದಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಇತರ ಸಾಧನದಿಂದಾಗಲಿ ಕಿಟಕಿಯನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಬಾಗಿಲನ್ನು ಭದ್ರಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಚಿಂತಾಮಣಿ ಕಾಕಡೆ

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು

92

ಶಿರಸಿ
30/5/04

ಪಿಂಕ್ ಛಾಯಾಚಿತ್ರ ಸ್ಟುಡಿಯೋ ಮಾಲೀಕರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ

ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ವಿಳಾಸ

ಇವರಿಗೆ

ಸೇವಾ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಸೇವಾ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಅಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದಾಗ ನೀವು ಸೇವಾ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ

8 ಆಗ್ಸ್ಟ್ 1925

Urgent ನಿಮ್ಮ 332
ಸಿ

ಪಿಳ್ಳಗುಂಪಿಯ ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ

ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ಲೇಗ್ ರೋಗವು ಪ್ರಬಲವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಿ ಈ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಜ್ಞಾಪನ ನಂ. 1676-83 ದಿನಾಂಕ 14-12-1903ರಂತೆ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ಈಗ ಹಿಂತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ಆಜ್ಞೆಯು ಈ ದಿನಾಂಕದಿಂದ ರದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಹಿ/- 8-1-1904

ಆಜ್ಞೆಯ ಮೇರೆಗೆ

Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore District

536

ಸಿ

ಸಿಪಾಯಿಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಪಿಳ್ಳಗುಂಪಿಯ ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸಹಿ/- 9-1-1904

12

ACCTT
14/11/04

Urgent

No 9166

16-1-04

6.20

To

The Deputy Commissioner

Bangalore District

Sir

I have the honour to inform you that I have been appointed Sheristadar of the Court of Small Causes, Bangalore, in the vacancy caused by the transfer of Mr. Ramaswamy Iyengar to the Court of Small Causes, Mysore. I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to relieve me of my present duties in order that I may take charge of the new appointment.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

Sd/-

Sheristadar

Court of Small Causes

Bangalore

8-1-1904

Very Urgent

Urgent

Recd

26/1/04

Deputy Commissioner

Bangalore District

Date 26/1/04 No 403

22-1-[illegible]

Statement showing variation in the
rate of Salt Tax on 8th April 1903 in the
Nelamangala Sampagaon District

For the week ending	Number of Seers per rupee.	Remarks.
4th April 1903	10	
— do —	10	
18th — do —	10	
25th — do —	10	
2nd May 1903	11	
9th — do —	11	
16th — do —	11	
23rd — do —	12	
30th — do —	12 1/2	
6th June 1903	11	
13th — do —	11	
20th — do —	11	
27th — do —	10	
4th July 1903	11	
11th — do —	10 1/2	
18th — do —	11	
25th — do —	11	
1st August 1903	11	
8th — do —	11	
15th — do —	10 1/2	
22nd — do —	10 1/2	
29th — do —	11	
5th September 1903	10	
12th — do —	10	
19th — do —	10	
26th — do —	11	
3rd October 1903	11	
10th — do —	11	
17th — do —	11	
24th — do —	11	
31st — do —	11	
7th November 1903	11	
14th do	11	
21st — do —	11	
28th — do —	11	
5th December 1903	11	
12th December 1903	11	
19th — do	11	
26th — do	11	

Nelamangala
the 22nd January 1903.

Assistant
in charge Nelamangala

ಕೆ.ಎಲ್.ಎ
441

REVENUE DEPARTMENT
Date
23.1.04
No. 406
BANGALORE (RD)

97

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಆ ಕ ಇ/ಅಧಿ/ಕಂ/ಕಾ/ಕಾ/ಕಾ

ಕಾಲ್ಪನಿಕ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳನ್ನು
ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಪಾಠಕರಿಗೆ ಕುತೂಹಲ ಮೂಡಿಸುವ
ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯ
ಓದು ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯ
ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು
ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳು ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯ ಆಶಯಕ್ಕೆ
ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಕಾದಂಬರಿಕಾರರು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯನ್ನು
ತೋರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳು
ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳ
ಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಕಥೆ ಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 4
ಪಾತ್ರಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು
ಪಾತ್ರಗಳು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳ
ಸುತ್ತಲೇ ಕಥೆ ಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯ
ಪಾತ್ರಗಳು ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿಬಂದಿವೆ. ಪಾತ್ರಗಳ
ಮಾತುಗಳು ಪಾತ್ರಗಳ ಸ್ವಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತಿವೆ.
ಕಾದಂಬರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಪಾತ್ರಗಳ ಚಿತ್ರಣ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿದೆ.

No 8482

639

Urgent

From

The Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District

To

The Secretary to Government of Mysore in the Revenue Department

Bangalore

Sir

I have the honour to forward herewith a petition dated 8-1-1904 addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore by Mr. Thomas Cook & Son, Bankers, Bangalore, praying that the Government may be pleased to grant them a lease of the Bangalore Cantonment Dak Bungalow for a period of 5 years from 1-4-1904 on the terms and conditions specified in the petition. The present lease of the Bungalow granted to the petitioners under G.O. No. R 1676-83 dated 16-12-1901 will expire on 31-3-1904.

2 The petitioners have been in charge of the Bungalow since 1-4-1901 and I have no reason to suppose that they have not managed it satisfactorily. I therefore recommend that the lease be granted as prayed for.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant

Deputy Commissioner

Bangalore District

8484

Date 13/1/04 No 378

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

15

1611

(ਖ) ਸਾਰੀਆਂ ਜਾਇਦਾਦਾਂ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਉਸਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਵੇਲੇ ਉਸਦੇ ਕਬਜ਼ੇ ਵਿਚ ਸਨ ਜਾਂ ਉਸਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਸਦੇ ਕਬਜ਼ੇ ਵਿਚ ਆਈਆਂ ਹਨ ਜਾਂ ਉਸਦੇ ਪਿਤਾ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਸਦੇ ਕਬਜ਼ੇ ਵਿਚ ਆਉਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਜਿਹੜੀਆਂ ਜਾਇਦਾਦਾ

the months of October and November last, and it has been sold at the uniform rate of 12 Seers a rupee. There is every hope of reduction in the price of Bombay Salt after the fresh Supply comes this year and one local Salt merchant assures me that there is already an offer of Salt from Bombay merchants at Rs. 2-8-0 per maund on condition of consigning Salt a month hence.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
your most obedient Servant,
H. Seetharamayya
Amildar,
Channapatna Taluk

accett
22/1/04

Gen. 31 | 1904
~~189~~

From
Mr. H. Seetharamayya,
Amildar,
Channapatna Taluk.

To
H. H. Sparkes Esquire.
Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District.

Dated
Despatched } 21st January, 1904
Received

General No. 275
No.

Enclosure No.

22.1.04
352

Sir,

With reference to the Government Proceedings No. R 1676—83 dated 14th December, 1903 calling for a report as to the extent to which the local wholesale and retail prices of Salt have been influenced by the reduction of Excise Duty, I beg to submit the following report.

I. The purchase of Salt in Bombay or Madras at the producing works is by weight. The same in local market is sold by measure in retail. One Bengal maund of Madras or heavy grained Salt measures 30 Seers; but one Bengal maund of Bombay or light grained Salt measures 40 Seers. Thus it is clear that the local dealers find Bombay Salt more profitable than the Madras Salt. It is true that Madras is much nearer to Channapatna than Bombay; and the Railway

Railway freight for a Bengal maund from Bombay is 10½ annas, whereas the
from Madras is 5¼ annas; and it is also true that the Madras salt is mu
refined and clearer than the Bombay salt. But the clear profit of 10 se
a Bengal maund is a large temptation to the local salt dealers to giv
preference to the Bombay salt. The consuming public buy salt in small
and are perhaps mostly not aware that there has been a reduction in salt
and even if they do, they are naturally at the mercy of the dealers. Thi
thirst, reasonably explains why the merchants purchase more Bombay sal
Madras salt; and the advocates of legislation to make the retail sale of sa
weight compulsory, have a strong case for them. We must expect some prote
local merchants for obvious reasons; and the ryots seem also to entertain
prejudice against Madras salt alleging that it is not fully matured a
productive of skin diseases. But in the long run we may hope the propo
legislation will make Madras salt more popular than at present.

The reduction of Excise duty on salt from Rs. 2-0-0 per maund to R
from 1st April, 1903, has had its effect upon the wholesale and retail pri
must be noted that at the salt producing works, merchants levy 4 annas a m
as its price in addition to the Excise duty payable to Government. The p
one Bengal maund both Madras and Bombay was Rs. 2-12-0 at salt pro
works. It fell down to Rs. 2-4-0 after the reduction of the Excise duty. In
Channapatna Bombay salt which was sold at 10½ seers or measures a r
retail before the reduction was sold at 12½ seers a rupee. But this fa
rate continued only for two months. The local salt merchants allege th
month or two after coronation heavy rains fell in Bombay and the
of salt manufactured in the Bombay works was much less than usu
The Bombay merchants raised the price of salt from 4 to 4½ annas a
being sure that Mysore salt dealers will always prefer Bombay salt t
Salt for reasons explained in Para I of the report. Consequently in the
The price of salt rose from 12½ seers a rupee to 10½ seers. The price of d
Salt has been steady. The local dealers have received the supply-

No 354

104

REVENUE DEPARTMENT
Date
20/1/04
No 353

Urgent
attd
20/1/04

ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಜಡ್ಜ್ (ಜೂನಿಯರ್ ಡಿವಿಷನ್) ಮತ್ತು ಜೆ.ಎಂ.ಎಫ್.ಸಿ.
ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರು ಮತ್ತು ಜೆ.ಎಂ.ಎಫ್.ಸಿ.
ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶರು ಮತ್ತು ಜೆ.ಎಂ.ಎಫ್.ಸಿ.

ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਚ,

ਸ੍ਰੀਮਤੀ ਸੁਖਵਿੰਦਰ ਕੌਰ ਸਹਾਇਕ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ (ਜ) ਫਾਜ਼ਿਲਕਾ।

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ:- ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸੀ.ਸੈ.ਸਕੂਲ ਅਰਨੀਵਾਲਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਸਾਇੰਸ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਦੀ ਅਸਾਮੀ ਦੀ ਭਰਤੀ ਸਬੰਧੀ।

ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਸੀ.ਸੈ.ਸਕੂਲ ਅਰਨੀਵਾਲਾ ਵਿਖੇ ਸਾਇੰਸ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਦੀ ਅਸਾਮੀ ਖਾਲੀ ਹੈ। ਸਕੂਲ ਮੈਨੇਜਮੈਂਟ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਦੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਮਿਤੀ 12.12.2024 ਨੂੰ ਹੋਈ ਸੀ ਜਿਸ ਵਿਚ ਇਹ ਫੈਸਲਾ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਕਿ ਸਕੂਲ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਇੰਸ ਅਧਿਆਪਕ ਦੀ ਅਸਾਮੀ ਖਾਲੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਭਰਨ ਲਈ ਸਕੂਲ ਮੈਨੇਜਮੈਂਟ ਕਮੇਟੀ ਦੀ ਮੀਟਿੰਗ ਵਿਚ

No. 7

K. W(1)
599.

Register No. 332

Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore District

188

20.1.04
354

accepted
20/1/04.

414

109

16/1/04

ಸೇವೆ

ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಅವರಿಗೆ

ಇಂದ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆ

1903 ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ತಿಂಗಳ ಸಂಬಳ

ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಕೋರಿ ಅರ್ಜಿ

ಈ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗೆ 14-12-03 ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನ No/676-83 ದಿನ

ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನನಗೆ

ಸಂದರ್ಭದ 317 ನೇ ನಿಯಮಾವಳಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ತಿಂಗಳ ಪೂರ್ತಿ

ವೇತನವನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಕೋರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇಂತಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆ

ಸಹಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ (ಅಂದಾಜು 4-5 ತಿಂಗಳ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ) ಪಾವತಿ

ಆಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆ

ಸಹಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ (ಅಂದಾಜು 4-5 ತಿಂಗಳ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ) ಪಾವತಿ

ಆಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಳವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ

ಸಂಬಳ ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾವತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಳವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ

ಸಂಬಳ ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾವತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಳವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ

ಸಂಬಳ ಪಾವತಿಯಾಗುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾವತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಬಳವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ದಿನಾಂಕ 1ನೇ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿ 1964

ಶ್ರೀಯುತ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಂ ಅವರಿಗೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯಂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಉಪನಿಬಂಧಕರ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಬರೆಯುವುದು. ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಉಪನಿಬಂಧಕರ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಜ್ಞಾಪನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1ನೇ ಫೆ. 4-ಎ-ನಿಬಂ-2-ಎ ಪತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಇದರ ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಉಪನಿಬಂಧಕರ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಜ್ಞಾಪನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1ನೇ ಫೆ. 10 ಮತ್ತು ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಇದರ ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಉಪನಿಬಂಧಕರ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಜ್ಞಾಪನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 1ನೇ ಫೆ. 4-14-ಎ ದಿನಾಂಕ 5-ಎ-ಎ ರಂದು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ವರದಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಉಪನಿಬಂಧಕರ ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಜ್ಞಾಪನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ನಿಬಂ ಸಿಆರ್ಡಿ 1ನೇ ಫೆ. 11½ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಎಂಟು - ಬಿ-ಸೆ ಸಗಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ (Wholesale) ಅಂಗಡಿಯು 1ನೇ ಫೆ. 11 ದಿನಾಂಕ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಷರತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟು ಕಾರ್ಯಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುಮತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ನಿಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾಲಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮ

ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಸಂಘದ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಸಂಘದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರಿದರು.

ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಘದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ ಅವರು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿ, ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಂದನಾರ್ಪಣೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರು.

ಸಭೆಯು ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 1 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಯಿತು.

ಸಹಿ/-

(ಎಸ್. ರಾಮಯ್ಯ)
ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ

Urgent

From

The Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a petition dated 14-12-1903 from Mr. Ramaswamy Chetty, Vakil, Bangalore, praying that the Government may be pleased to grant him a lease of the Kaval right in the Kaval Land in Survey No. 1676-8 of Kasaba Bangalore for a period of 4-1-1904 to 3-1-1907 on the terms and conditions specified in the Government Order No. 317 Revenue dated 4-1-1904. The petitioner has also paid the necessary amount of Rs. 10 as Stamp duty for the lease deed.

2. I have the honour to report that the petitioner is a respectable person and that he is fit to be granted the lease.

3. I have the honour to request that the lease may be granted to the petitioner.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District.

8-1-1904

10/1/04

Date 18-1-04 No 345

16/1/04

414
11-1-04

414
11-1-01

5/12

440
6/1/1904

448
9/1/1904

6623

Ich bitte, mir die Nummern 3–4 der Zeitschrift
„Deutsche Rundschau für Geographie und
Statistik“ Jahrgang 1904 Seite 440–448
über Kamerun gefälligst zusenden zu wollen.
Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung 14/1/904

Deputy Commissioner
Bangalore District

Why do you send duplicate
without reference to the last
Hd Gumasta

17/1/04

28/1/04

Date
28-1-04
293

Confdl No: 45/8

Office of the Deputy Commissioner

Hassan District

Dated, Camp, Codecoorla 2d Febry 1904

From

D Divaraj urs Esqre

Deputy Commissioner

Hassan District

To

H. V. Nanjundayya Esqr. M.A. M.L.

Secy to the Govt of H.H

the Maharaja of Mysore

Genl & Rev Depts

Sir,

With reference to Government Proceedings No R 1676-83 dated 1st December 1903, calling for a report as to the extent to which the local wholesale and retail prices of salt have been influenced by the production of

of the Excise duty on Salt from 1st June
1903. I have the honour to report that
from enquiries instituted by Assistant
in all the Talugs of the District, it is
ascertained that the local wholesale
and retail prices of salt have not
been influenced to an appreciable extent
by the reduction of the Excise duty
from Rs 2-8-0 to Rs 2-0-0 per maund,
the prices remaining much the same as
before

Salt is one of the necessaries of
life and the quantity purchased
will be the same whether the duty is
is a little high or low. Besides, it is
an article which does not keep for
a long time as the Same is liable to
melt in rainy and damp weather
Even individuals can consume neither

quantity of it may be used with advantage and economy. mostly the upper tin use the madras salt being partial for its colour and temperature purity.

3 By light salt I mean and understand it to mean Bombay salt and regard madras salt as heavy salt as much as Bombay salt is in large crystals and madras salt in small crystals. As stated above, light or Bombay salt is preferred to heavy or madras salt and the former is sold in larger quantity than the latter. Again Bombay salt sells a little cheaper than the madras salt by ~~[illegible]~~ two Seers a the rupee.

of Bombay Salt Sells at two
eleven Seers wheeh is the nomual
price when importation is not limited
by disturbing causes such as plague &c,
the madras Salt is Sold at nine
or ten Seers for the rupee. Both kinds of
Salt, are Sold by measure in this
district, whether the transaction be
wholesale or retail. Wholesale
transaction is stated to be Sale of
Salt by bags each bag containing
85 to 90 Seers which is equivalent
to two Bengal maunds weight.
By manipulation, however, the bags
are generally made to contain
from 75 to 80 Seers of Salt and,
retail merchants usually exercise
great care in buying by bags.
It is not unoften therefore

of the Excise duty on salt from 1st April
1903, I have the honour to report that
from enquiries instituted by Circle Officers
in all the Talugs of the District, it is
ascertained that the local Wholesale
and retail prices of salt have not
been influenced to an appreciable extent
by the reduction of the Excise duty
from Rs 7-8-0 to Rs 2-0-0 per maund
the prices remaining much the same as
before

Salt is one of the necessaries of
life and the quantity purchased
will be the same whether the duty and
is a little high or low Besides, it is
an article which does not keep for
a long time as the same is liable to
melt in rainy and damp weather.
An individual can consume neither

12

there not less than the required quantity

Some of the Amildars report that in their

Talugs, the price of salt so far from

being cheap after the production of the

duty, rules rather high. This may be

attributed to the less importation of salt

due to prevalence of plague in man-

galore and its neighbourhood whereas

Bombay salt is brought by certain

who take coffee to the mangalore

port

2 There is a distinction between

madras salt and Bombay salt,

the madras salt is whitish and free

from impurities, while the Bombay salt

looks blackish owing to admixture

of impurities.

Generality of people prefer Bombay

salt as it contains Sodium chloride

in greater proportion and less quantity

quantity of it may be used with advantage and economy mostly the upper ten use the madras salt being partial for its colour and temparature purity

3 By light salt Umidaw understand it to mean Bombay salt and regard madras salt as heavy salt in as much as Bombay salt is in large crystals and madras salt in small crystals. As stated above, light or Bombay salt is preferred to heavy or madras salt and the former is sold in larger quantities than the

Again Bombay salt sells a little cheaper than the madras salt Some all the merchants

16

of Bombay salt sells at four eleven seers which is the normal price when importation is not impeded by disturbing causes such as plague the madras salt is sold at nine or ten seers for the rupee Both kinds of salt are sold by measure in this district, whether the transaction be wholesale or retail (Wholesale transaction is stated to be sale of salt by bags each bag containing 85 to 90 seers which is equivalent to two Bengal maunds weight By manipulation, however, the bags are generally made to contain from 75 to 80 seers of salt and retail merchants usually exercise great care in buying by bags. It is not uncommon therefore

therefore that bags are employed
and salt measured in whole sale
transaction.

Loss? 4. There is some loss to the
purchasers in the sale of light salt
by measure but this may be com-
pensated by its cheaper sale. Since
the requisite quantity of salt
ought always to be used in people
it is a question if consumption will
be decreased by sale by measure
and consequently the Indian Gov
ernment loses in its Excise Revenue
However, to remove unnecessary
it is desirable that retail sale
of salt by weight may be made
compulsory at the option of the

124

However though Some of the retail Sellers, are opposed to the proposal, there cannot be much objection among the respectable officials and leading merchants for the adoption of the System

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

[signature]

Deputy Commissioner

West Riding District

R2281 (1)

S&I 2

1903

GOVERNMENT

FEB 1904

SECRETARIAT

From The Deputy Commissioner Kadur District

To The Secretary to the Government of Mysore General & Revenue Dept.

Dated 1st

Despatched 2nd February 1904

Received

General No. 378

No.

Enclosure No.

Govt Pro: No R1676-83 S, 14:12:03

Reporting as to the Extent to which the local Wholesale and retail prices of Salt have been influenced by the Reduction of the Excise duty on Salt from 1st April 1903.

Rec'd 5.45 pm 4/2/04

No

Deputy Commissioner's Office
Kadur District
Chikmagalur 1st February 1904.

From

M. Narain Rao Esqre
Deputy Commissioner
Kadur District

To

A. V. Vaijnundaiya Esqre, M.A., M.L.
Secretary to the Government
of Mysore, Jeneral and Revenue
Depttt

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 28th December 1903 of Government Proceedings no. R 1676-83 dated the 14th idem calling for a report as to the extent to which the local wholesale and retail prices of salt have been influenced by the reduction of the Excise duty from Rs 2-8-0 to Rs 2/- per Bengal maund (= 82 2/7 lbs) from 1st April 1903 and in reply to submit

as

as follows

2 The Sea-Salt generally used in this District is imported by Railway from Bombay or by road from Mangalore The import of Mangalore Salt by road is inconsiderable as the number of carts going to Mangalore with Coffee or other produce is limited and the traffic by road is confined to the cold and dry months of the year. These carts return from Mangalore with a cargo of Salt only when there are no other goods to be carried on the return journey Owing to facilities of railway communication, Bombay Salt is freely imported into the District. None of the merchants here get Salt from Madras The Madras Salt is said to be small grained and therefore nearer than the Bombay Article and it does not pay

pay the wholesale merchant to unpack it as a maund of it produces a smaller number of measuring seers. There is also no demand for it by the Public owing to the impression that a larger quantity of it would be required for a given purpose than Bombay Salt. Madras Salt is whiter than Bombay Salt and there is a general predilection in favor of the darker article

3 At Bombay, Salt is purchased by the weight and the wholesale merchant here sells to the retail dealer by the bag. The latter measures out a bag as a sample and regulates the price accordingly in his transactions with the wholesale dealer. A full bag is supposed to contain 2 Bengal maunds or 80. measuring seers, but the number of seers in each bag

bag varies according the des
cription of the grains of the salt
in it If the grains are small,
the measuring gives a smaller
number of Seers per bag. While
the opposite results are produced
if they are large. The retail deal
therefore prefers to take large
grained salt as a small re-
duction in price is allowed him
if the grains are broken in transit
by pressure in the processes of
loading and unloading The
sale to the public is by the
measuring Seer and the recognize
fractions thereof

4 The local wholesale mer-
chant is no doubt benefited by
the reduction of the Excise duty
but this benefit does not extend
to the retail dealer or to the
public The cost per Bengal
maund

Maund of Bombay Salt delivered at Chikmagalur amounts to Rs 3.6-3 as shewn below:—

	Per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.
Price of Salt at Bombay.	0--6--6.
Excise duty	2-0-0
Price of bag	0-2-6
Broker's charges at Bombay.	0-1-6
Railway charges from Bombay to Kadur	0-9-0
Carthire from Kadur to Chikmagalur	0-2-6.
Other charges.	0-0-3.
Total	3-6-3

This means that a bag containing 2 maunds costs Rs 6.12.6. Allowing a profit of 4 annas per bag, the wholesale merchant ought to sell at Rs 7-0-6 per bag. But the wholesale prices since April 1903 have varied from Rs 36 to 42 per 10 Bengal maunds, that is, from Rs 7-3-2 to Rs 8-6-4 per bag of 2 maunds. The former prices prevailed between April and September 1903, and the latter has ruled from

from the Second fortnight of September 1903 owing, in part, to the rise of price at Bombay in consequence of damage to Salt Stores by excessive rain

5 There are also two varieties in the Salt imported from Bombay. One is darker in color than the other The Public prefer the former to the latter The former fetches a Slightly higher price too

6 Retail Sale is effected by measure, not by weight The Generality of the Consumers is averse to buying by the weight It is impossible to make them understand that they are losers in buying by measure, but there is no way of making them profit by the reduction of the excise duty unless the System of retail Sale by measure is prohibited by law. The effect of making the retail Sale by weight compulsory ab

3 The option of the purchaser will only be partial and it will be long, very long before the villager will open his eyes to the fraud he is subjected to. The officials whom I have consulted agree with me in advocating the introduction of a uniform System of retail Sale by weight throughout the Province but the merchants who profit by the existing System at the Expense of the Consumer are naturally averse to it and they are supported by the Conservative people at large

7 The retail price at Chikmaglur had always varied from 9 Seers the Rupee from October to February to 10 Seers in the remaining months of the year. Assuming that a Seer is Equal to about 2 lbs, the reduction in the Excise duty Sanctioned by the Government of India ought to have

Effected

effected a reduction of 2 ~~pies~~ per Seer in the retail price. But there is no indication whatever that the retail price has diminished in any way.

The retail prices of Salt in Village Sanities depends upon the supply brought in Sale from large centres and the cost of transport which in the dry months is likely to be less than during the rainy Season

8. As observed in para 4 of the Government Order under reply the retail dealer finds it profitable to sell light or large grained Salt by the measure than the heavy or small grained article. Then again, he benefits by Selling by measure the darker kind of Salt in preference to the whiter variety, for, by experiment, I found that a Seer of the former article weighed nearly 10 tolas less

than the latter By the manner in which the measuring Seer is handled by the measurer, the Consumer is defrauded to a Considerable Extent, the Seer being filled flat to the top in Some cases and raised to a conical point in Others instances. The only way to protect the Consumer from these frauds would be to legislate for Compulsory Sale, Wholesale and retail, by weight.

9. I have no reason to think that the frauds at present practised on the consumer affect the Consumption of Sea Salt in the Country. The quantity Consumed must vary according to the population, the variety of uses to which the article is put, and the Extent to which Earthsalt is used for human Consumption I have no

Statistics

Statistics to refer to but I believe
the Consumption of Sea Salt is
steadily rising.

10. In conclusion I may note that
no separate reference has been
received on this subject from the
Director of Statistics. ~~xxxx~~ Expressing
regret for the delay in replying
to the Government Order.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient Servant

M Narain Rao
Deputy Commissioner
V-

R 2282

From H. Cameron Esq
Deputy Commissioner

To Chas. Aldis Esq.
H. V. Ramaswamayya Esq
Secretary to the Govt. of H.H. the Maharaja of
Dated 2nd Mysore, General &
Despatched 3 Revenue Dept.
Received 3 February 04

General No. 412.
No.

Enclosure No. 1

Reporting as to the extent to which the local Wholesale and Retail prices have been influenced by the reduction of the Excise duty on Salt &c.

Urgent
R
W.S. Mar
W.P.I.
Rec'd 5.40 PM 1.2.04

No: 412
Ex-1.

Deputy Commissioners office
Chitaldrug District
Dated Chitaldrug, 2nd February 1904.

From

H. Ramanyangar Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner,
Chitaldrug District

To

H. V. Nanjundayya Esquire M.A. M.L.
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore
General and Revenue Departments
Bangalore

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of Government Proceedings No. 1676-83 dated 14th December 1903, calling for a report as to the extent to which the local wholesale and retail prices have been influenced by the reduction of the Excise duty on Salt from 1st April 1903, I have the honor to forward copies of the reports received from the marginally noted officers and to state as follows:-

Earth salt is largely produced in this district. It is consumed by the agricultural and other rural Classes. It sells cheap one rupee sometimes fetching as much as 20 seers and seldom or never less than 14 Seers. This Cheap salt is suited to the circumstances of the poor people.

They.

Davangere Assistant Commissioners' letter No. 174 dated 29.1.1904
Second Assistant Commissioners' letter No. 105 dated 17.1.1904
Tarikere Assistant Commissioners' report No. 273 dated 1.1.1904
Hosdurga Forest

They have been habituated to its use for generations past and are not in favor of any change

Omit para 1 & 2 in preceding as herein provided

2. This earth salt is not used by the official and other well to-do classes, because it contains dirt and mud. They prefer seasalt. This is supplied from Davanagere which is the Chief Emporium in this District

3. There are no wholesale dealers Sea salt anywhere in the District except at Davanagere Madras salt is good and clean and is even preferred for medicinal purposes but owing to the distance from Madras to Davanagere, the cost of freight is high and when Cheaper sea salt is procurable nearer home, the dealers naturally do not go in for Madras salt. The variety of sea salt Chiefly in use is known as Goa or Kumt salt and the current wholesale price of that commodity at Davanagere is 4 1/2 Rupees per sack of 1 1/2 Bengal maunds. Before the reduction of salt duty the same quantity used to be sold at Rs 5/- thus showing a reduction in price of 8 annas or 10 per cent It is reported that

mere

there would have been a larger reduction but for the rise in the price of salt in the manufacturing centres owing to untimely and excessive rains and consequent diminished out-put. In the retail prices also, there has been a corresponding reduction. There is no denying therefore that the public have benefitted by the reduction in the Excise duty on salt

4. Earth salt is sold by measure both at the place of production and by the retail dealer. Goa or "Kumti salt is sold by weight at the place of production and by measure by the retail dealer. This Variety of sea salt is small grained and being friable gets reduced to smaller particles in passing from hand to hand. The possibility of fraud in selling the article by measure is thus minimised When I spoke both to the dealers and consumers about the desirability of making the retail sale of salt by weight Compulsory, they seemed perfectly indifferent

5. Madras salt, as I have stated above, is dearer than Goa Salt. The Cost of freight alone is in the one case annas 9 1/3 while in the other it is less than annas 5 per maund. I am

Afraid

afraid that so long as present conditions hold good the proposed legislation will not help to create a market for the Madras salt in this District. Even Bombay Salt cannot compete with "Goa or Kumti" salt because of the latters comparative cheapness as the following quotations will show

	Average number of Seers per Rupee
Madras Salt	8 1/2
Bombay Salt	9 1/2
Goa or "Kumti" Salt	12 1/4

6. With reference to para 3 of the Government Order under report, I may give the following results of the weighments made in my presence

	Weight in Tolas per Seer measure.
Madras Salt (large grained	95
Bombay salt (large grained)	73
Goa or Kumti Salt (small grained)	73
Earth salt (small grained)	80

Salt loses in weight by dreage. This may account for the variations between the above figures and those quoted by the Second Assistant Commissioner in para 5

of —

of 12th letter for Madras and "Kumta salt,
viz, 92 and 80 Zolas respectively

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

K. Chaldenyjerstuel

for Deputy Commissioner.

142

Office of the Assistant Commissioner
Davanagere Division

No. 1/14

Dated, Davanagere 29th January 1904

From

C. Srikantesiwara Iyer Esq
Assistant Commissioner
Davanagere

To

H Ramanujaiengar Esq
Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug District

Sir,

With reference to your memo No. 1402—7-1-04 forwarding the Government Circular Order No. K 1676-83 dated 14-12-03 calling for a report on the influence of the reduction of Excise duty on salt upon the local wholesale and retail prices, I have the honor to state that before the advent of the Mysore-Harihar Railway, Bangalore was the centre wherefrom the people of these parts imported salt for their consumption by their return carts that went thither with outward loads and grains. The salt which they thus imported was the Madras lighter (Karge Grained) and much the purer salt which, since the opening of the Mysore Harihar Railway, has been completely superceded by what is locally known as Kumti Salt imported

imported vastly from Marmagoa Vasco-de-Gama, Margao and Sanvordem. This salt is somewhat coarse, sandy and less costly than either the Bombay or the Madras salt.

2. The Table appended in the margin shows the rates of Railway freight to Davangere from the several stations alluded to above. It will be seen therefrom that both the Channel of communication and the carriage freight, more than any inclinations on the part of the people, have had much to do with the Establishment of Wholesale trade at Davangere of the more impure, easier had and less costly Kumti Salt" to meet the demands of all the interior Talukhs such as Harapanhalli and Kodlegi in the Bellary District, Holalkere, Hosadurg Haribar, Chitaldrug Honnali and Chennagere in the Mysore State. The importers and consumers prefer the said 'Kumti' Salt to either the Bombay or the Madras Salt for the simple reason that it is to be had easier and Cheaper, quantity per quantity, than either of the other two

Place	Rate per maund R - a - p
Sanvordem	0 - 4 - 9
Margao	0 - 4 - 11
Vasco-de-gama	0 - 5 - 2
Marmagao	0 - 5 - 5
Bombay —	0 - 8 - 2
Madras	0 - 9 - 4

3. The wholesale and retail prices of the several salt are as noted below

	Seers per Rupee	
	Wholesale	Retail
Kumti Salt	13½	12 to 12½
Madras Salt	Could not be had in large quantities	7
Bombay Salt	Could not be had at all	

Bombay salt is not imported here at all while Madras salt can be had in very small quantities as people prefer it for medicinal purposes on account of its purity. The reason of the striking difference in the retail prices of 'Kumpti' and 'Madras salt' is not only due to the difference in Railway freight which is nearly double but also to the fact that the traders here have to pay the profits of Bangalore tradesmen from whom they get their small stock

4. The wholesale price of Kumta salt at the producing place have varied during the last three years between Rs 5-10-0 and Rs 12-7-0 per 10 maunds, the highest price reached being in the latter half of 1903. Adding to this, the excise duty, carriage freight Charges for bags &c the

the price at Davanagere during the same period was ranging between Rs 43-0-0 and Rs 32-0-0 per 10 maunds, the lowest price being in the latter half of 1903. Thus, carriage freight, charges for bagsete being constant it is the reduction of the Excise duty that must evidently have caused the reduction in prices at Davangere. The selling price at Davanagere would have been further reduced had not the cost price been somewhat enhanced at the place of production

5. While the retail transactions in these parts take place by measures, in wholesale transactions the bags are passed on to smaller merchants as they are received without either weighing or measuring and are estimated to contain 1½ maunds. each.

6. In passing, I may mention that people having for a long time been used to a particular kind of salt, are naturally averse to a change unless a decided advantage is perceptible I learn that an attempt as a tentative measure was made both here and at Bangalore by some merchants lately to change the established course of trade but without any effect. The Bangalore merchant

Who.

Who imported Kumta Salt had to send it back here while the Davanagere traders who had ordered a wagon of Bombay salt had to send it on to Bangalore where it found a ready market

I have &c

(Sgnd) C. Srikanteswara Iyer

Assistant Commissioner

Davangere Division

No 105

17.1.04

From

A. Subramanya Iyer Esqr

2d Assistant Commissioner

Chitaldrug Division

To

H Ramanujacharyar Esqr

Deputy Commissioner

Chitaldrug District

Sir,

With reference to your memo No 1606 dated 7th Instant forwarding for careful consideration and early report a copy of Government Proceedings No. R1676-83 dated 14th December 1903 calling for a report as to the extent to which the local wholesale and retail prices of salt have been influenced by the reduction of the transit duty on salt from 1st April 1903 I have the honor to report

that I inquired into the malls at Shrirjur and Chellakere. I had no time to go to Nola-Calmuru. My inquiry unfortunately was thus confined to the two Taluks where where earthsalt is manufactured to a large extent and consumed also and where only a handful of men consume seasalt. No salt known as Bombay Salt was found in these Taluks. There was however a variety known as Kumti salt This I took to be Bombay salt as there is a seaport known as Kumpta in the Bombay Presidency The results of my enquiry do not also bear out the statements contained in the Proceedings of Government referred to above. I do not know if under these circumstances, my report is of any value at all. I shall however place before you the facts that I have ascertained

2. I shall first take up the third paragraph of the Government Proceedings referred to above. The two kinds of seasalt that I found were the large grained salt said to be "Madras Salt" and the small grained salt said to be "Kumti Salt". Kumti salt is sold at 12 measures per rupee and Madras salt at 9 measures per rupee. These salts are sold wholesale and retail by measure and not

by weight. If the transaction is wholesale a sample bag is measured and then other bags are purchased. All the bags do not yield a uniform number of measures. This is due to a number of causes. Chief of which is the fact that salt decreases in quantity if kept long

3. Kunti salt is purchased at Davangere which apparently is the Depôt for that kind of salt in this District. Chellakere people get their Madras Sair from Bellary or Amarapur santé while the Hiriyur people get it from 'Bekavi Santé' or Anmanur and even Bangalore. The price of a bag of Madras Sair was said to be Rs 6-4-0 and of a bag of Kunta salt Rs 4-12-0. The Chellakere and Hiriyur traders have no occasion to purchase more than two or four bags and cannot therefore be said to be wholesale purchasers. They also purchase from people who have themselves purchased at other santés and thus it may be that the commodity has passed through a number of hands before reaching the Hiriyur or Chellakere shop-keeper. These however said that the price of a bag of each kind of salt is now four annas less than before

14 3/4. As kumti (perhaps Bombay) salt is Cheaper than madras salt there may be a greater demand for the former — Commodity a greater quantity of kumti salt, they say is wanted to give the required taste and it is also said that any excess of quantity will give a bitter taste. The officials, I am told, use madras salt

5. One pavoo (¼ Seer) of madras salt was found to weigh about 23 tolas, while a pavoo of kumti salt weighed only 20 tolas. This was found to be the case both at Chellakere and at Hiriyur. The lighter salt when purchased wholesale by weight and retailed by measure yields no doubt a larger number of measures; but as it is Cheaper also, it Cannot be said that it is more profitable to purchase light salt by weight and retail it by measure The Consumer also pays a less price for the less quantity that he gets.

6. The measuring of salt is a delicate operation and the same measure can at times be made to contain different quantities. Thus a Clever operator will get more money than an ordinary man This dexterity of handling will become of no use

4

if salt is to be retailed by weight and naturally merchants cannot be expected to have such arrangement the public too do not appear to have devoted their attention to this subject and there is no demand that salt should be retailed by weight

7. It seems to me that the retail and wholesale prices do not always depend upon the rate of excise duty, for these prices have varied a good deal when the duty was uniform and the Bangalore return goes to show that the wholesale price of ten maunds was only Rs 24-9-11 when at the then rate the excise duty itself was Rs 25/-

I have &c

(Sgnd) A Subramania Iyer

Dy Assistant Commissioner

Chitaldrug District

No. 273
11.1.04

From

The Treasury Assistant Commissioner
Chitaldrug District

To

The Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug District

His letter No. 1401 dated 7th January 1904 and D.O dated 8th January 1904

With reference to the above has the

the honour to state as follows.

(1) Davanagere is the great commercial centre of this District. Here only salt from Goa is used, as Goa is nearer to Davanagere than either Madras or Bombay. Leading merchants affirm that Goa salt has become cheaper in Davanagere since the reduction of duty by two seers per rupee in retail and 3/4 Rupee per bag wholesale. This Cheapness has affected the whole of Chitaldrug District. In Chitaldrug town Bombay salt is used, as they are many people of the higher classes, but it is not easy to determine the extent to which the local wholesale and retail prices of salt have been affected by the reduction of duty. The bags of salt which were imported before the 1st April 1903 were not at all sold away by the wholesale dealers to the retail dealers till a short time ago and the latter have yet in their shops the old salt on which the higher duty was paid. There is not such a Keen competition in Chitaldrug so will compel those who paid the higher duty to sell at the same rate as those who buy later and pay the lower duty. It would

appear

appear therefore that the time that has elapsed since the date of reduction of duty has not been sufficient in Chitaldrug Town to make the results appreciable. Madras alt is very rare the reasons for this are given in the next paragraph.

2. Madras salt and Bombay salt are both rare in this District. If there is a difference, Madras salt is rarer than Bombay salt. The reasons are mainly that freight from Madras is more than freight from Bombay, and that the leading Merchants of Davanagere having to pay for imports by Exports find it more convenient and profitable to trade with Bombay than with Madras as the bulk of their trade is with Bombay which is nearer to England and contains their Firm yet known and agents. There may be additional reasons for the Madras salt not being in request in the facts that it gets easily discoloured and has a tendency to lose measure when remeasured in seers. There is also a prejudice on the part of the public against using salt not used before

13 The higher Classes use Large grained Bombay salt. But the Majority use light Goa Salt, probably because in the case of light salt the quantity required to produce any particular taste Could be regulated to a greater degree of accuracy than in the Case of heavy salt

4 In Chitaldrug Town, Goa salt is sold at 13 seers per rupee, Bombay salt at 10 and Madras salt, if available at about 9. Retail transactions are always in measure The wholesale merchants buy according to weight and sell to retail dealers according to bags. Fraud is possible as light salt can occupy a greater number of bags of the same size than heavy salt of the same weight. The wholesale dealer is likely to defraud the retail dealer in this manner and it affects the public

5. The public have not devoted any attention to the possibility of fraud they have no objection to the proposed legislation.

(Signed) B Venkoba Rao

Deputy Assistant Commissioner

Chitaldrug Division

No. 730 & 29/11/04
Encl

From

K. Shamugam Esq/
District Forest Officer
Chitaldrug District

To

A Ramanujacharya Esq/
Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug District

His No. 262 of the 22nd Instant calling for a report as to the extent to which the local whole-sale and retail prices of salt have been influenced by the reduction of Excise duty on salt

With reference to the above I have the honor to submit herewith a memo embodying the results of enquiry into the matter referred to above

(Signed) K. Shamugam
District Forest Officer
Chitaldrug District.

Memo

1. Though 20 P.C reduction is made in April 1903 that is nearly 9 months back, it will take a long time probably one year or so to benefit the retail consumer between

between whom and the whole sale vender. There are a good number of middlemen who have probably purchased at the former rate of Rs 2-8-0 per maund and have not yet sold off their old stock. Some time must elapse before the reduced rates are brought home to the actual Consumer and if the middlemen are stiff, the Consumer will have to pay any rate demanded by the immediate vender of salt.

2. As Chitaldrug District is nearer Bombay and As the merchants have dealings with Bombay men, the major part of the salt is imported from Kumta, a Bombay port. Another reason for using Bombay salt is that it is economical bulk for bulk and has a flavour to which the people are habituated

3. The light or the white salt sells Cheaper and this is preferred by the poor who care more for bulk than for quantity. Both the kinds are sold by measure and not at all by weight.

4 In the retail practice, white or light salt is sold Cheaper than the black or heavy, and both kinds are sold by measures - at

so much per measure or so many measures
per Rupee or so much per Kallah of 100
measures As it is rather difficult to regulate
the retail sale of salt to sell by weight only,
by a regulation is rather annoying to the
Consumer The present practice of selling
by measure may be continued for some
time more and study the Effect later on.

(Signed) K. Shamiengar
District Forest Officer
Chittaldrug 28 Dec 1911

"Copy
A Rangaswamy Iyengar
Dy Deputy Commissioner
Chittaldrug 28 Dec 1911

R 237 1904 157

MYSORE GOVERNMENT
GENERAL & REVENUE SECRETARIAT
12 FEB 1904

From F.C. Rowe Esq
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar

To
L. Anantasamy Rao Esq
Offg Secretary to the Govt
of Mysore

Dated 10th February 1904
Despatched do
Received
General No.
No. 804
Enclosure No.

Reporting as to the rates at which the local whole-sale and retail prices of salt have been influenced by the reduction of Excise duty on salt.

C
12/2/04
Issued
W. Thurlbeck
Offg Director
of Statistics
12/2/4

Compliance in the Order No 237
Dated 12/2/4

MGCPB—3-3-01—50 reams.

I C Canr Esq^re
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

L Anantasamy Rao Esq^r
Offg: Secretary to the Government
of Mysore - Revenue & Genl al

With reference to Government
eedings No R 1676-83 dated
December 1903, calling for a -
on the result of the reduc-
of the Excise duty on Salt
on 1st April 1903, I have the
or to state that local whole-
le and retail prices of Salt
e are to have been influenced
to a small extent by the reducti
duty from April 1903; the
ice has been reduced since
en from Rs 5-14-0 to Rs 4-14-0
c bag of 60 Seers, under the
hole-Sale, and proportionately

in retail also viz from 10 to 11 or 11½ Seers; and on Thursdays 11½ to 12 Seers per rupee

In localities affected with plague the Salt trade has materially received a check and prices are slightly dearer on that account in localities which have suffered by the epidemic

2 Madras Salt appears to be in use generally in almost all the Taluks but in the Taluks of Chidambaram, Cuddalore and Bageshalli both Madras and Bombay Salts are in use. The salt imported from Bombay is said to be lighter but measure more bringing the purchaser a larger profit as he purchases by weight, and sells by measure

3 There is no difference between the price of large and small grained Salts, which are sold by measure only The whole Sale trade by weight does not

of grain in this District and the people have therefore no chance of making out the loss they sustain by buying the articles by measure— Retail transactions also are made by measure and not by weight.—

4 As regards the point raised in the last para of the Proceedings, it is true that by allowing merchants to purchase light salt by weight and sell it in retail by measure, ~~wrongly~~ makes the Consumers ~~~~ lose by the purchase of smaller quantities of salt, and Government ~~~~ in the loss by decrease of Consumption. Legislation to enforce the sale of salt by weight, may put an end to this fraudulent business.— I consider merchants will be put to little or no inconvenience by this change.

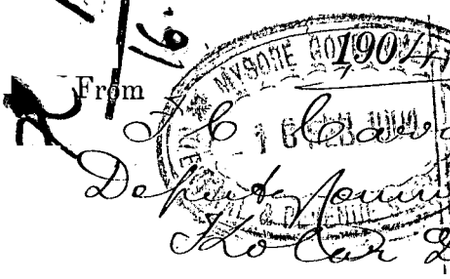
I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obt Servant

A C Cam
~~Deputy Commissioner~~
~~Salt District~~

1340
16.2.04

1/1

SC/15



From The Chief Secretary to the Govt of Mysore
Department of Commerce & Industries
Kolar District

To
L. Rice Esqr
Offg Secretary to the
Govt of Mysore

Dated 13th February 1904
Despatched, 15th Do
Received

General No.

No. C. 866

Enclosure No Nil

Forwarding Chittaranjan's
Dy asst Commissioner's docket
re. the reduction of the
price of salt

R 2379
was subd to Dr of Statistics on 12/4/04.

Ref

Recd 19 Feb 1904

The question is one
Circulating among the Councillors
Rice & Scheme. This
should be placed in Council
file.
2 Rem to Secretary to
the Govt Chemist

Offg
28/2

Offg
pr Secretary

21/2/04

Draft
Submitted
22/2/04

No. E

Kolar Deputy Commissioner's Office
Camp Mulbagal 13th February 1904

From,

F. C. Carr Esqre
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District.

To,

The Assistant Secretary to the Government
of Mysore Genl & Revenue
Departments.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 804 dated the 10th instant, I have the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No. 204 dated the 11th idem from the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Chintamani and other talukas re the reductions in the prices of Salt &c.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servant

F. C. Carr
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

3(a)

1903/04

From K. R. Greener as a Deputy
Esquire
Assistant Commissioners
in Charge of Montasanan
To & other Talukas /

F E & Carr Esqr
Dy Supt Commr
Kolaba

Dated
Despatched } 11th February 04
Received

General No. 204
No.

Enclosure No. 4

164

From

K. R. Seemnasa Iyengar Esqre
Assistant Commissioner in
Charge of Chindamany & other Taluks

To

F. E. C. Carr Esqre
Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District.

Dated 11th February 1904.

General No. 204.

Sir,

With reference to your Memo No. 2826-30/2312-16 dated 8.1.04 forwarding for report- Copy of Government order No. 1676-83 dated 14.12.03 regarding the reduction in the price of Salt, I have the honor to submit herewith the reports received from the Amildars of Chindamany, Srinivasapur, Siddlaghatta and Kolar in the matter.

It will be seen from the above reports, that the price of Salt has gone down by from 10 to 20 per cent since the Government of India reduced

the

the Excise duty on the article

2. The salt sold in the Taluks under report is mostly Madras salt. The merchants at Srinivasapur are said to get their salt from Kolar and those of Chintamany from Madanapalli. The Kolar merchants get their supply whole sale from Madras and not from Bombay. This is apparently due to the greater proximity to Kolar of Madras as compared with Bombay

3 The salt sold in the above Talukto is mostly of the small grained (heavy) kind It is sold by measure and nowhere by weight. Hence there is no opportunity for fraud by the dealer as explained in para 4 of the Government Proceedings

4. Considering that sale by weight is more tedious and liresome and that it is not attended with any advantage

on

in the case of heavy salt which is the one said to be generally sold in the District, I think that the public are not likely to consider it as beneficial to them.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
(Signed) K. R. Seemanaden Iyengar
Assistant Commissioner

Copy

Deputy Commissioner
Kolar District

Sajan 47
18-2-1904

Dear Sir

With reference to Your D. O letter dated 13th Feb 1904 calling for some further information as to the trade in salt I beg to state as follows:-

The fact stated in para 2 of my previous letter on the subject, as to the relative prices wholesale and retail of Surat and Sambhar salts, is correct. The reason for Sambhar salt being cheaper in wholesale and dearer in retail trade than Surat salt is explained as follows:

As already stated wholesale trade by weight the article being bought in bags

a bale containing 1½ maunds,
and retail sale is by measure.
Sambhatta salt is heavier
than Sirada salt, and hence
a bag of Sambhatta salt
contains fewer seers of salt
than a bag of Sirada salt.
In these parts salt is not
bought wholesale, i.e., by
bags for immediate con-
sumption, but only for
subsequent retail sale.
If the wholesale and
retail selling prices of the
two varieties were the same,
the retail trader would
rather deal in Sirada
than Sambhatta salt, as he
would make a larger profit
on the former than on the
latter. To secure average
profits by sale of Sambhatta

salt, the retail trader can obtain his profit at the expense of (1) the wholesale seller or (2) retail purchaser or (3) partly from one and partly from the other. The first two courses would tend to drive Sambhar salt completely out of the market and the course actually pursued is the third one. By buying Sambhar salt a little cheaper and selling it a little nearer than Sirsa salt the retail trader can at first variety manage to secure nearly the same profits as the trader in the second variety. Sirsa salt is somewhat dark in colour and Sambhar salt pinkish white. And this greater appearance purity induces some retail

Inspite purchasers to prefer the slightly dearer Sanikatte salt to the cheaper Sirada salt, and this preference seems to maintain the different level of retail prices of the two varieties. Sanikatte salt seems to be in more request than Siradi salt in Sorab and Sagar Talukas - while in Sagar Sirada salt is more largely consumed

It is learnt that Sanikatta is extracted in the Kumta Taluk of the Kanara District, Bombay Presidency and Sirada in Portuguese territory near Goa ports

Yours very truly
Signed/ B. S. Balasundaram for
Assistant Commissioner
Sagar

Copy"
...illegible...

Deputy Comm.

No R 2483 D 22/2/04

Ent 22

V. J Wright

Ker

Please issue at once

I have put up a fair copy prepared in my house

22/2/04

Ker

24/2/04.

To The 1st Asst Kerosene

Sir

With reference to the inquiry as to the local feeling towards making the retail sale of salt by weight Compulsory at the option of the purchaser I am directed to forward herewith for the information of the Hon'ble the Revenue and of the Members of the Salt Commission a note on the subscription-joined by the Director of Statistics and to state that the Board agree with the views of that officer that it is desirable to make the sale of salt by measurement Compulsory instead of by weight optional as at present

also

2. In some parts of

a preference is shown for Bombay salt which is larger grained and lighter than Madras salt, and in some the force of habit restricts the demand only to Madras salt. This variation in taste however, it has been ascertained has not tended to prejudice the consumers to any material extent. In several places both kinds are freely exposed for sale and retailed to purchasers at their option.

3. On the other hand, the fraud practised by on the purchaser by the dealer in selling salt to him by the measure is real and requires In the first place, to be remedied. There is the difference between what is called a 'heaped measure and a 'Struck measure whereby ignorant Consumers are cheated in the latter case to the extent of ~~the Commutation~~ of salt the quantity of salt standing above the rim of the measuring vessel In the Mysore City, this

In the next place
There is also deception in the way of filling the vessel itself where by a measured out by an ope would measure much le than that measured by a

to
difference in favour
amount to about 25
per cent while in other
places it is from
to to 12 per cent there no doubt than
here in selling by weight
the Vendors ~~with~~
can give short weight,
unless the purchasers
are vigilant But on the
whole it appears that
~~there~~ is less scope here
than ~~when sold by the~~
in the case of sale by the
measure.

4. As regards the
proposal to impose
weighment only at the
option of the purchaser
the Govt of B. A
~~Bombay~~ are
of opinion ~~that~~ it is
desirable to dispense
with the qualification
as the Director of Statistics
remarks in his Note,
this may not be incon-
-venient to dealers in
Miscellaneous articles
who are generally provided
with both weights and
measures but it will
be inconvenient in the

case of small traders
who ~~the~~ out a living by
retail trade It would
also mean two scruples
of pennies for the same
~~quantity~~ Commodity.
~~The Bantam therefore~~
~~no opinion~~
There does not appear ‖5.
to be any sentiment
on the part of the people
in the matter and a compulsory
change ~~from measure~~
~~to weight~~ from selling
by measure to selling
by weight would be
beneficial to the Consumers.
Thanking you
Yours Truly
21/2/04

21 2 04

126

N O T E

Subject:- Salt weighment at retail sales

A

1. The inquiries contained in Government Proceedings, No. 1676-83 dated 14th December 1903 were addressed to all Deputy Commissioners of Districts, to the Vice President, Mysore City Municipality, and to Mr Graham Anderson, C.I.E., coffee planter near Saklespur. Samples of Madras and Bombay salt exposed for sale in the local markets were obtained from local officers at Mysore, Bangalore, Tiptur, Saklespur, Davangere, and Shimoga. The Chemical Examiner and the Agricultural Chemist to the Mysore Government were desired to analyse samples of Madras and Bombay salt and report the result. Replies have been received from all except the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar and the Agricultural Chemist. The subject has received some independent consideration also. The members of the Government of India Salt Commission have been also making inquiries, notably at Shimoga and in the bazaars of Bangalore.

2. The main question relates to the weighment of salt at retail sale. But some attention had to be drawn to the course of prices also, partly as throwing light on the main question, and particularly because the first merchant interviewed on the subject was unaware of the recent reduction of 20 per cent in the Imperial Excise Duty on salt.

3. The following notes are based upon the official Reports above mentioned and also on my own consideration of the subject.

4. Throughout Mysore, Sea Salt is retailed by measure. This is attributable to long established practice. There is no superstition, or weighty or dominant sentiment, to support it, or to militate against retail by weight. Indeed

it appears that in parts of British India Sea Salt is retailed by weight even now. At the salt works, it is by weight that it is purchased wholesale. The retail dealers negotiate with the wholesale dealers in the language of weighment though, owing to the exigencies of the retail sale, the contents of a bag are verified by measure. Under these circumstances, if on a consideration of the subject in all its aspects, it be decided to direct that retail sale shall be by weighment, it may be taken that there will be no difficulty in giving effect to the decision.

5. There is no doubt that, theoretically, under a system of buying by weight and selling by measure, it is more profitable and therefore more tempting to traders to deal with Bombay salt which is larger grained and lighter than Madras salt. But I do not consider it proved that the trade works so largely on this basis as to prejudice the public to a material extent.

6. In the first place, there are wide tracts of country where, owing to the distance from the place of production and therefore in the cost of transit combined with the difference in price at the place of production, the one kind alone is practicable, and the other is out of the question.

7. In the second place, where-ever owing to the facilities of transport, both kinds can compete within a moderate difference in price, there is a popular taste which governs the preference and therefore the quantities of each kind sold. For example, in Bangalore and Mysore both Madras and Bombay salts are exposed for sale and sell largely; but the Bombay salt is stated to be sold to a greater extent than Madras salt though one seer per rupee dearer. At Tumkur, Tiptur, Hassan and Saklespur, both kinds are exposed for sale and very much at the same price; but the Bombay salt

is

is preferred by the masses, though at Hassan and Tumkur the higher classes prefer the Madras or the white variety. At Davangere where Madras salt is valued for medicinal purposes but is considered too expensive for ordinary use, the people prefer Kumti salt, which comes from North Canara, even to Bombay salt. As a proof of the force of habit it is stated that merchants who imported Bombay salt into Davangere and Kumti salt into Bangalore, could not effect a sale, and were obliged to forward the former to Bangalore and the latter to Davangere. The reason why some persons prefer the one and some the other, though many persons are indifferent, has not been satisfactorily explained. The reasons assigned conflict with each other and with the results of chemical analysis of the two classes of salt made by Dr Sreenivasa Row, the Chemical Examiner to the Mysore Government. The probability is that very few people have fairly and carefully tried both with a view to judge which suits them better. In the case of many, a constitutional idiosyncracy will probably decide the preference. To those who have a tendency to constipation, (owing to the water which they drink or otherwise) the Bombay salt (which is reported by the Chemical Examiner to contain more laxative ingredients) will probably be more agreeable than Madras salt. In the case of many again, the difference in the saline properties will probably decide the preference, the careful cook preferring the Madras salt which is reported by the Chemical Examiner to be richer in this respect, the careless cook preferring the Bombay salt in respect of which a little more or a little less will not spoil the dish. A prejudice against Madras salt on the ground that it contains more sand and is otherwise unhealthy is reported from various parts of the country, (Bangalore, Mysore, Saklespur for example) but there is no proof that this prejudice

judice is justified. Per contra, Madras salt is preferred by many and used without harm. There is on the other hand abundant testimony to Bombay salt being long the favorite in most parts of Mysore equally accessible to Madras salt, and even before the advent of the S.M.Railway. It is stated for example that Bombay salt used to be imported into Mysore City from Mangalore and Tellichery via Mercara before it was linked with Poona by the S.M.Railway. Into the malnad Districts of Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga, it used to be imported from the west coast in carts returning after discharging the coffee, paddy and other malnad produce exported in them. Even for Bangalore, it is claimed in more than one quarter that Bombay salt used to be imported via Beypore and the Madras Railway.

8. That there is even a fastidiousness in the popular taste may be judged from the fact that of the six or seven grades which exist in Bombay salt itself, the 1st and 2nd which are the largest grained and lightest, are more in request than the lower, i.e., the smaller grained and heavier grades in the Mysore City and Bangalore City markets, while the case is the other way in places nearer Bombay. A similar preference is reported from Sagar also. This fastidiousness may be well founded in the greater facility with which sand and stone can be sifted from large grained salt than from small grained salt.

9. The preferences above noticed operate of course only when the price varies within a small extent. But if the difference in price happens to be great, as has recently been the case owing to an abnormal rise in the price of Bombay salt at the place of production, the cheaper article becomes the favorite. At any rate, both kinds are freely exposed for sale, and the purchaser is free to choose. This

cannot

cannot be the case if merchants are disposed to push the large grained lighter kind to the prejudice of the small grained heavier kind.

10. There is, on the other hand, a different feature of the trade which prejudices the consumer, and which forms the subject of just complaint from all quarters, viz the fraud practised on the purchaser by the skill of the measurer in handling the cylinderical vessel with which he measures out the quantity bargained for. There is first the difference between what is called a 'heaped measure' (in which salt is heaped above the level of the rim as much as it can stand in conical shape) and a 'struck measure' (in which the conical portion is struck off so that the vessel is full flush with its rim). But apart from this, there is dexterity in the way of filling the vessel itself whereby a quantity measured out by an expert would measure much less when measured out by a layman. The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore says that in the Mysore City the difference would sometimes amount to as much as 25 per cent. He says "This dexterity, or fraud or whatever it may be, is so well known to the public that the mode of measuring has passed into a proverb. But the public though well aware of this fraud have been unable to guard themselves against it." Mr Graham Anderson testifies to a difference ranging from 10 to 12 per cent, and in my own experiments it went up to 13 per cent in two cases. Mr Graham Anderson, C.I.E., who has been coffee planter in Manjarabad for thirty years or more and whose words are also worth quoting, says "there is no article or commodity except slaked lime which can be measured so much to the profit of an unscrupulous vendor and so much to the loss of the vendee as salt. I have been told

Commented upon by the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur District.

told that men skilled in the nefarious art can make 10-12 per cent profit in the measuring operations alone. | Even under the most careful observation, 100 seers can be measured and on remeasurement will only turn out 88-90 seers." A fraud of this kind by a dishonest expert can indeed be practised even with a pair of scales. But it can be easily prevented by a little vigilance on the part of a purchaser who however is practically helpless in the other case.

11. Under the circumstances already explained, a change in the method of retailing salt from measurement to weighment, may or may not be the means of putting more chloride of sodium into the consumer's hands for his money. But it will certainly be the means of putting into his hands that quantity of the kind of salt which he deliberately prefers, for which he bargains. On this ground, rather than on any other. I would vote for a change in the method being enjoined by legislation

12. Whether as favoring the one or the other of these results, or both, the opinion on a measure of legislation to make weighment compulsory stand as tabulated below:-

Legislation necessary.	Legislation unnecessary.
Dy Commr. Mysore	Dy Commr. Bangalore
" Hassan	" Tumkur
" Kadur	" Shimoga
Mr Graham Anderson	" Chitaldrug

Kolar Report not received.

13. As to the proposal to enforce weighment <u>at the option of the purchaser</u>, the qualification is noticed only by the Deputy Commissioners of Hassan and Kadur. The former has apparently nothing to say on it, but the latter would pre-

fer

fer to dispense with it on the ground that, (holding as he does that the consumers are defrauded by the traders pushing large grained light salt in preference to small grained heavy salt,) while it is impossible to make the consumers understand that they are losers in buying by measure, the qualification in question would only retard the beneficial effect of the proposed legislation as "it will be long, very long before the villager will open his eyes to the fraud he is subjected to." I would dispense with the qualification for the reasons explained in the first Memorandum dated 1st January last in the following words: "Weighment or measurement at the option of the purchaser would mean that the vendor should provide himself with scales and weights and also measures. This may not be inconvenient to dealers in miscellaneous articles who are generally provided with both. But it must be inconvenient to small traders who eke out a living by retail trade. It would also mean two schedules of prices for the same commodity. Again, under a compulsory regulation of this kind, one sided in character, the trader will be exposed to false charges, risks of which must hamper trade to some extent. Practically the option of the purchaser would come to mean the convenience of the vendor who has it in his power to say 'Buy as I offer, or go without it.'"

14. The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District has not yet replied, but it may be presumed that Madras salt is the favorite in the greater part of the District, and especially the Gold Fields and that while the masses are indifferent to the proposed legislation, the merchants trading in Madras salt would advocate it cordially. The Agricultural Chemist has not sent up the results of his analysis but it may be presumed that they will agree with those of the

Chemical

Chemical Examiner which show more of sodium chloride and less of magnesium sulphate and magnesium chloride in Madras salt than in Bombay salt.

Bangalore
12th February 1904

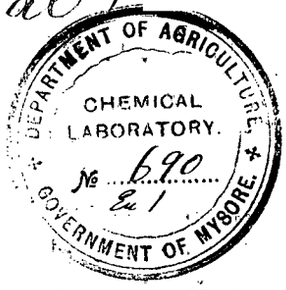
P.S. Since the above was written, the Kolar Deputy Commissioner's Report has been received. It says that Madras salt is used generally in almost all the Taluks, but in the Taluks of Chikaballapur, Goribidnur, and Bagepally both Madras and Bombay salts are in use. There is no difference in price. People have no opportunity to know that they lose in purchasing by measure instead of by weight. The Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that legislation enforcing sale by weight will benefit the people without inconveniencing the merchants.

B

13th February 1904.

V.S.

(Confidential)



Office of the Agricultural Chemist,
Government of Mysore,
Bangalore, February 27th 1904.

From

Dr. A. Lehmann, M.A., B.S.A., Ph.D.,
Agricultural Chemist to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

To

L. Anantasami Rao, Esquire, B.A.,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General & Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Dear sir;

R2543

In continuation of my letter No. 671 dated the 23rd February 1904 I have the honour to enclose herewith the analytical results of the two samples of salts sent me. The Madras salt contains more insoluble matter (principally sand) than the dark Bombay salt. This dark colour is due to a dark coloured clay which forms the principal part of the 0.98 % of insoluble residue in that salt. Apart from the insoluble residue in these salts the Madras salt is undoubtedly the better salt of the two. It contains less moisture than the Bombay salt and only half of the other impurities contained in the Bombay salt. Whether the admixture of the sand contained in the Madras salt is any serious drawback depends of course on the use to which it is put.

I have the honour to be.
Dear sir
Your most obedient servant,

A. Lehmann

Agricultural Chemist.

FROM
Dr.A.Lehmann,M.A.,B.S.A.,Ph.D.,
Agricultural Chemist to the Govt
of H.H.the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

L. Anantasami Rao, Esquire, B.A.,
Offg.Secy.to the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
Gen. & Rev. Departments,
Bangalore.

Dated 27th February 1904.

Despatched

Received

General No.
No.

Enclosure No. 1.

In continuation of this office No. 671 dated the 23rd February 1904 submitting the analytical results of the two samples of salts sent for analysis.

186

Office of the Agricultural Chemist,

(Confidential)

Government of Mysore,

Bangalore, February 27th 1904.

Report on two samples of salt:-

No 79 dark coloured Bombay salt.

No 80 light Madras salt.

Bombay Salt

Madras Salt

	79.	80.
Moisture and undetermined.....	11.43	7.16
Insoluble Residue.....	0.98	1.79
Calcium calculated as lime.....	0.48	0.25
Magnesium calculated as Magnesia.....	1.64	0.77
Potassium calculated as Potash.....	0.20	0.09
Sodium calculated as Soda.....	43.34	46.75
Chlorine.....	51.86	54.77
Sulphur calculated as Sulphur trioxide...	1.75	0.81
Oxygen equivalent of Chlorine.....	11.68	12.39

A Lehman

Agricultural Chemist.